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Vaisakha 9, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 29, 1968/Vaisakha 9, 1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Public Sector Undertakings

*1497. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of Heads of Public Sector Undertakings was held in March, 1968 in Delhi under the chairmanship of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals ;

(b) if so, the problems which were considered and the decisions taken thereon;

(c) whether any decision was taken to bring about better co-ordination among public sector undertakings by inter-unit and inter-company transfers to secure best results ; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Although no meeting of the Heads of Public Sector Undertakings was held in March, 1968, in Delhi under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals, such a meeting was held in December, 1967.

(b) to (d). The Conference disscussed some major problems relating to Public Sector Undertakings, namely (1) Form of Organisation, (2) Over-staffing, (3) Industrial Relations, and (4) Common Cadres.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : (क) मैं माननीय वित्त मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह दुरुस्त नहीं है कि पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग के मुताल्लिक, स्टेट्यूटरी और होल्डिंग कम्पनी के मुताल्लिक अरसे से बहस चल रही है जिस पर माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने राउन्ड टेबिल कान्फ्रेन्स बुलाई थी और उसमें भी विचार हुआ था और उसके बाद स्टील मिनिस्टर ने दिसम्बर में मीटिंग की और उसके बाद ए० आर० सी० की रिपोर्ट में भी सेक्टर कारपोरेशन बनाने की सिफारिश की गई है मगर अभी तक इस सिलसिले में सरकार ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है, इस का क्या कारण है और इस सिलसिले में सरकार अपनी नीति का कब तक एलान करेगी ?

(ख) मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त तक प्रोडक्शन के टार्गेट पूरे करने या ज्यादह पर वर्कर्स को इन्सेन्टिव देने और मैनेजमेन्ट में हिस्सा देने के मुताल्लिक जो फैसला किया गया था उस पर इस वक्त तक कितनी कम्पनियों ने अमल शुरू किया और जिन्होंने नहीं किया उसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार इस सिलसिले में क्या एक्दामात उठा रही है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : माननीय सदस्य भूल जाते हैं, मैंने कई बार यहां बयान किया है गये दो महीने में ए० आर० सी० ने जो रिकमेन्डेशन्स की हैं उनके ऊपर कैबिनेट ने काफी सोच-विचार कर लिया है। कैबिनेट ने करीब करीब सारी बातें खत्म की हैं, लेकिन एक दो-बातें बाकी हैं, जल्द ही उन पर भी फैसला हो जायेगा और जैसे ही फैसला हो जायेगा उनको यहां रख दिया जायेगा।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : होल्डिंग कम्पनी और स्टेट्यूटरी कम्पनी, जिसके बारे में डेढ़ साल से चल रहा है, उसके बारे में मेरा प्रश्न था।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : क्या चल रहा है, वह मुझे पता नहीं है ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं माननीय वित्त मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं क्या यह दुरुस्त नहीं है कि 31 मार्च, 1968 तक पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्ज में 3046 करोड़ रुपये से जायदा इन्वेस्टमेन्ट की जा चुकी है मगर इस इन्वेस्टमेन्ट का जितना अच्छा परिणाम निकलना चाहिये, वह नहीं निकला और क्या यह भी दुरुस्त नहीं है कि सरकार ने पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्ज को कामियाब करने के लिये जिन ठोस एकदामात की जरूरत महसूस भी की वह भी कभी नहीं उठाये जा सके ?

जैसा कि माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने 14-15 जून, 1967 को तमाम पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्ज के हेड्ज की बैठक बुलाई थी और उसमें कहा गया था कि पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्ज में 30 फीसदी स्टाफ ज्यादा है और नार्मज फिक्स होने चाहिये जबकि हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन का प्रोजेक्ट एस्टीमेट आज तक पास नहीं किया गया और वह प्रोजेक्ट प्रोडक्शन में भी जा चुका है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार कौन से ऐसे एकदामात कर रही है या करना चाहती है जिससे पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्ज की सफलता में जो रुकावटें हैं उन्हें दूर किया जा सके ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : पहले सवाल के जवाब में जो मैं ने कहा, वही इस सवाल पर भी लागू होता है ।

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्ज का सवाल है उसमें हम देखते हैं कि घाटा ही घाट होता आ रहा है । मैं माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे कोई ऐसे कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं, जैसे लड़ाई होने पर हम कांस्क्रिप्शन करते हैं, उसी प्रकार वे सफल व्यापारियों का कांस्क्रिप्शन करें और उन्हें इन अन्डरटेकिंग्ज में लगायें ताकि उनको सफलता पूर्वक चलाया जा सके ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यह तो एक सूचना है, मगर अजीब सी है ।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : The main reason for the uneconomic working of the public sector undertakings. as pointed out by the Committee on Public Undertakings is surplus staff, excess workers and low productivity. In view of this, may I know whether any concrete decision has been taken so far and whether the State Governments are co-operating with us in improving the working of the public sector undertakings ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : As I have said, decisions are being taken and they will soon be taken, and when they are taken I shall be in a position to say exactly what steps are taken.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची की अभी फिलहाल जो रिपोर्ट निकली है उससे मालूम होता है कि वहां पर आइडिल कैपेसिटी इस हद तक है कि 1971 तक वहां कुछ नहीं होने वाला है, तो इस के बारे में मन्त्री महोदय ने क्या सोचा है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : इसका भी सोचा जा रहा है ।

मनीला में एशियाई विकास बैंक की बैठक

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1499. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री देवेन सेन :
श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा :
श्री अद्वाकर सूपकार :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री चित्ति बाबू :
श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1968

के प्रथम सप्ताह में मनीला में एशियाई विकास बैंक की एक बैठक हुई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें किन किन विषयों पर विचार विमर्श किया गया था और उसमें क्या क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले गये ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) बैठक की कार्यसूची में, बैंक की 1967 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट पर विचार करना, 1967 और 1968 के प्रशासनिक बजटों की समीक्षा करना, वित्तीय विवरणों और लेखा-परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करना और बैंक के कामकाज के नियमों और विनियमों की तथा बैंक के क्रिया-कलाप की समीक्षा करना शामिल था।

कार्यसूची की विभिन्न मदों पर विचार करने के बाद गवर्नरों के बोर्ड ने एशियाई विकास बैंक द्वारा अपने प्रथम वर्ष में किये गये कार्य के प्रति सन्तोष प्रकट किया।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमान्, मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह बैंक क्या केवल व्यापारिक उद्देश्यों के लिये ऋण देगी या विकास प्रयोजनाओं के लिये भी ऋण देगी और इस वर्ष में, जिस वर्ष की रिपोर्ट आई है, कितने देशों ने ऋण के लिये प्रार्थना-पत्र दिये और उनका किस प्रकार निपटारा किया गया ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : अभी तो उसकी शुरुआत ही हुई है, एक साल हुआ है। अभी सिर्फ थाईलैण्ड के लिये मंजूर किया है।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : प्रार्थना-पत्र कितने आए ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : प्रार्थना-पत्र शायद दो-तीन आये वैसे मैं एकदम से नहीं कह सकता कि कितने खास आये।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह की है कि एशी-कल्चरल प्रास्पेक्ट्स में क्या परिस्थिति है, उसका संशोधन किया है और यह चल रहा है। इस तरीके से वह कार्य शुरू कर रहे हैं और जितना काम किया है वह एक साल में पूरा किया है।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमान्, इस रिपोर्ट से मालूम होता है कि यू० एस० ए०, कैनेडा और नीदरलैण्ड और जापान आदि देश जो प्रायः इसके मेम्बर भी नहीं हैं, उन्होंने बहुत आसान शर्तों पर इस बैंक को धन देने का वचन दिया है और इस तरह के आफर्स दिये हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ये ऋणदाता देश किस ब्याज दर पर बैंक को रुपया देंगे और ऋणार्थी देशों को किस ब्याज पर ऋण दिया जायेगा और इस मामले में ऋण-दाता और ऋणार्थी देशों की ब्याजदर में कोई संतुलन रखने का विचार किया जायेगा ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : पहले तो जिन लोगों ने मदद करने का वायदा किया है; वे सब मेम्बर हैं इसके। इसमें सिर्फ एशियाई लोग ही नहीं, जो लोग भी आ सकते हैं, जिनको मेम्बर होना है, सब मेम्बर होते हैं मगर सर्वा सिर्फ एशियाई रीजन में करना है। यह इसका मतबल है। हम तो चाहते हैं कि ऐसे लोग आ जायं क्योंकि धन तो इन लोगों के ही पास है, ये आ जायं, तभी फायदा होता है। इन लोगों ने जो मदद करने के लिये कहा है उसकी सारी शर्तें तय नहीं की गई हैं। हम उसमें कहते हैं कि ऐसी शर्तें होनी चाहिये जिससे विकास करने वाले देशों को मदद पहुँचे न कि उनके ऊपर बोझा पड़ जाये। उसके ऊपर बात-चीत चल रही है।

दूसरी बात हम यह भी कर रहे हैं कि इसमें बन्धन नहीं होना चाहिये कि जिस देश ने मदद की उसी देश में से सामान की खरीद की जाये। ये सारी बातें चल रही हैं, जब फैसला होगा तभी मालूम हो सकेगा।

श्री देवी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक मैं समझता हूं ऐशियन डेवलपमैंट

बैंक में अमेरिका और जापान के दो दो सौ मिलियन डालर के शेयर हैं तथा भारतवर्ष के करीब करीब 93 मिलियन डालर के ऐसी अवस्था में भारत ऐशियन डेवलपमैंट बैंक का तीसरा बड़ा हिस्सेदार होता है। चूंकि अमेरिका और जापान विकसित देश हैं वे इस बैंक से किसी प्रकार का लाभ उठाने के हकदार नहीं हैं, भारतवर्ष ही पहला देश है जिसे इस बैंक से अपने विकास कार्यों के लिये अधिक से अधिक सहायता मिलनी चाहिए। इस अवस्था में क्या माननीय मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आज तक ऐशियन डेवलपमैंट बैंक से भारतवर्ष को कितनी और किस प्रकार की सहायता मिली है तथा अन्य देशों को कितनी मिली है तथा आगामी पंचवर्षीय योजना में वे इस बैंक से कैसी और कितनी सहायता की आशा करते हैं ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : जितने शेयरहोल्डर्स हैं उस में भारत का तीसरा नम्बर है। पहले जापान और अमरीका दोनों की 200 मिलियन डालर की शेयर होल्डिंग है जबकि हमारी 93 मिलियन डालर की है। अब इस में से आधा भर लिया जाता है पूरा नहीं लिया जाता है और वह भी पांच साल के अन्दर पूरा होगा। भारतवर्ष भी एक विकास करने वाला देश है वह विकसित देश नहीं है मगर इन सभी देशों में भारत बड़ा देश है और भारत इस में मदद करना चाहता है मदद लेने के बजाय। आज वह हमारा इरादा है आगे चल कर जरूरत पड़े हम मांगें दूसरी बात है मगर इस में हम ईर्ष्या पैदा नहीं करना चाहते हैं कि हम ही उस में जो सारा पैसा हो उसे ले जायं क्योंकि हमारा सब से बड़ा देश है और इसलिए मैं ने ऐसा वहां कहा था कि जब तक हमें खास जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी तब तक वहां से लेने का हम खयाल नहीं करेंगे। इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि जरूरत पड़े तो हम लेंगे ही नहीं वह बात नहीं है मगर जहां तक बने हम नहीं लेना चाहते मदद करना चाहते हैं यह भी मैंने उन को कहा था।

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा : हमारा भारत देश एक भिक्षुक देश है...

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : आप भिक्षुक भले ही हों देश भिक्षुक नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह व्यक्तिगत हमला अच्छा नहीं है। मैं भी एक व्यक्तिगत सवाल पूछूंगा।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : जरूर पूछिये। मैं भिक्षुक हो सकता हूं लेकिन देश भिक्षुक नहीं हो सकता।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Supakar.

SHRI UMANATH : Undergrounds talks are going on.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Of the many points made by the Deputy Prime Minister in the conference, the two main ones were the possibility of export promotion our country through this organisation stringless aid to under-developed countries. May I know how far he received some hopes of the prospects of these two hopes fructifying as a consequence of the deliberations of the conference ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : These hopes, we may hope, will fructify. One always lives in hopes. But I cannot say that they will fruitify to all the extent to which it is expected. But I am sure that they will fructify to a large extent.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I think the Deputy Prime Minister said just now that India stands third so far as the contributing nations are concerned. What amount has India contributed now, how much will she be contributing in the next five years and has any optimum been fixed for India's contribution after five or ten or fifteen years ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The hon. Member understands Hindi. Still he may

have been inattentive. Therefore, he has not followed what I said before. I have said that $ 200 million each is the shareholding of America and Japan and $ 93 million is the shareholding of India. Out of this, half is to be called for and that too in five years, and half of that which we contribute will be in unconvertible currencies and the other half in convertible currencies.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Have the developed countries imposed any restrictions while contributing to the share capital of the Bank ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : No Sir, But the question of restrictions on special Fund Contribution is under negotiation. But the present trend has been that those who give help expect that things should be purchased from those countries. It is because of that attraction that help is also given. But there are countries which also give without attaching that condition. Therefore, we are requesting all other countries to see that this kind of help must be given in a manner where there should be freedom to buy from all countries. But I cannot say that has been accepted yet.

SHRI UMANATH : The developed countries, among the countries holding shares in the Bank, control about 80 per cent or a substantial majority of the shares. I understand that voting rights have got everything to do with the holding of shares also. As we have seen in the UNCTAD recently, the conduct of developed countries was to find somehow methods and avenues of exploiting the developing countries. In view of this, what is the earthly purpose in our continuing in the Bank and offering ourselves to be either explotied or get a bad odour of their conduct ? Secondly, with regard to our share capital, the hon. Minister mentioned $ 93 million dollars. I understand that it is to be in foreign exchange. We are finding ourselves in difficulty in getting foreign exchange even for repayment of our loans. When that is our position, how is the Deputy Prime Minister going to find the foreign exchange for this purpose.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not agree with the inference the hon. Member has drawn about the UNCTAD, that the developed countries want to exploit the under-developed countries. I think it is a very unfair imputation...

SHRI UMANATH : It is most fair.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The hon. Member is seldom fair in these matters. Therefore, I am not surprised.

SHRI UMANATH : Fairest.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : In these matters, he has only one attitude, that everybody else except he and his friends, is an exploiter. I cannot help it. Let him think like that ; it does not matter to me.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : He has no friends among developed countries.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Russia is there. It is developed. Therefore that is not correct.

As I was saying, this is not the proper attitude to take.

श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी : उन के लिए रशिया भी ऐक्सप्लायटर है, सिर्फ चाइना नहीं है ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : When it comes to that, they will support China, not us. Do not be under any delusion in these matters. They are all the same.

As I said, we are giving half convertible and half unconvertible currencies spread over five years. But if we want to have regional co-operation and as we are the biggest country, we have certainly to contribute ; we should contribute even more than the others ; we should contribute even more than America or Japan. But we have not the capacity to do so. Therefore, we are stretching ourselves a bit to help in this process because it is in the interest of everybody that we should do so.

SHRI UMANATH : Are we going to take a loan from America for the purpose of finding the foreign exchange for this contribution ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Even if we take a loan from America, that should not bother my hon. friend. If he is bothered, let him prevail upon his friends to give us loans.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it a fact that representatives of the developed countries, particularly the representatives of Japan, attending this conference of the Asian Development Bank in Manila, have said that they are not prepared to channel monetary aid to developing countries through the Bank, and whatever attempt at channelling monetary aid to developing countries would have be done on the basis of bilateral agreements ? If so, what is the reaction of Government to this ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I did not see any such statement myself.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I have read that.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There are both bilateral and multilateral aid. This is a method of having multilateral aid.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Representatives of some developed countries have said that they do not want to channel monetary aid to developing countries through this Bank.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If they had done so, they would not have become shareholders of the Bank.

All have not become shareholders, but there are several countries which have become shareholders. There are 19 members who are of the region ; there are 13 members who are out of the region which are, of course, only the developed countries. Of course, there are more developed countries also. But the developed countries who have joined have done so with the intention to help in this way and there cannot be any other intention than of helping in the process of development of this region.

SHRI RANGA : Are we to understand that this Bank has been brought into existence in order to help all these eastern countries to have trade as amongst themselves to a greater extent than it has been in the past when they were having trade more with the western nations and that in order to facilitate that trade this Bank is established to advance credit to such of the countries as would like to purchase things with credit advanced from this Bank from other Asian countries ? If that is so, then, we would certainly welcome the establishment as well as the functioning of this Bank. But has any invitation has been to Soviet Russia and other countries associated with her to come and join this Bank and advance credit in the same way as the other western advanced countries have been invited ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Russia had taken part in the preliminary meeting before the establishment of this Bank when the ECAFE had called this meeting. But when the Bank was actually launched, Russia did not join. We should be happy if they join it, but if they do not join, we cannot force them to join.

SHRI RANGA : The invitation is still there ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The invitation is open to all of them. That is there.

Central Government Health Service Scheme

*1503. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the status of the Central Government Health Service Scheme has not so for been fixed ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government Health Service Scheme at Bombay has been declared as a Subordinate Service since its inception in 1963 ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that C.G.H.S. Scheme staff in Delhi and elsewhere has also been demanding that it should be declared as Subordinate Service ; and

(d) if so, what stands in the way of its being declared as Subordinate Service ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Office of the Central Government Health Service Scheme at the Headquarters is part and parcel of the Directorate General of Health Services, which is an attached office of the Ministry of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development.

(b) Yes, it is a subordinate office under the Director General of Health Services.

(c) Yes.

(d) Detailed financial implications of the proposal are being worked out.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The Minister has just now admitted that in Bombay the CGHS is a subordinate service; the distinction between a subordinate and an attached service is that if it is a subordinate service the officials have their promotion from among themselves and the people from other Ministries are not imposed on them. If this is done in Bombay, then, in Delhi, where the CGHS establishment is much bigger, why not treat them as subordinate service and have the imposition of the officers from other Ministries ended, so that they may have a better chance of promotion there ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह चीज दो मर्तबे कई माननीय सदस्यों की तरफ से आई है। बम्बई में जिस वक्त यह लागू हुई उस के बाद से जब इमर्जेन्सी आई तब से आप जानते हैं कि नई पोस्ट क्रिएट करने में एक तरह का बैन लगा हुआ है, और उसमें फाइनेन्शल इम्प्लिकेशन यह है कि हम को डेढ़ लाख रुपया ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ेगा और जगह की भी जरूरत है...

SHRI RANGA : Oh, he has chosen to reply in Hindi.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : If I speak in Hindi why should you grudge it ? Shri Madhok always speaks in Hindi.

SHRI RANGA : He has obliged us by speaking in English now.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : The financial implication is also there. We have to spend Rs. 1,30,000 more. For instance, we want space also, and for that we have approached the Ministry of Works Housing and Supply. We are approaching the Finance Ministry also. If both of them agree, then this thing will come into existence. Otherwise you will have to wait for sometime more.

श्री बलराज मधोक : मैं तो पहले हिन्दी में ही बोलता अगर मैं जानता कि मंत्री महोदय हिन्दी में जवाब दे सकते हैं। अब चूंकि उन्होंने हिन्दी में जवाब दिया है इस लिये मैं हिन्दी में ही प्रश्न करूंगा।

क्या यह सत्य है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर जो सी० एच० एस० के डाक्टर हैं उन्होंने बहुत बार रिप्रेजेन्टेशन किया कि उन कि कुछ कठिनाइयां और ग्रीवान्सेज हैं, जैसे उन में से बहुतों को यहां भरती किया जाता है, खास कर जो महिला डाक्टर हैं, पर अब उन से कहा जाता है कि वह यहां से दूर दूर जायें। इस के लिये उन की यूनियन बनी, परन्तु बजाय इस के कि उन की बात सुनी जाती, जो उन की यूनियन के अधिकारी हैं उन को विक्टिमाइज किया गया, और इस के कारण सी० एच० एस० डाक्टरों में बहुत असन्तोष है और वह स्ट्राइक के दो एक नोटिस भी दे चुके हैं ? क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस असन्तोष के कारणों को पता लगायेंगे और एक छोटी कमेटी बना कर जो डाक्टर लोगों की समस्यायें हैं उन पर विचार किया जायेगा ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : यह बहुत अच्छा हुआ कि माननीय सदस्य ने यह सवाल पूछा। मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है, अगर मैं अंग्रेजी में कहूं कि बूट इज आन दि अदर लेग। यह शिकायत तो हमारी तरफ से आनी चाहिये थी निस्वत डाक्टरों की तरफ के। जिस वक्त सी० एच० एस० का निर्माण हुआ था उस वक्त यह तय किया गया था कि डाक्टरों की तनख्वाह इस शर्त पर बढ़ा दी जाय कि कम से कम दिल्ली से बाहर जो यूनियन टैरिट-

रीज हैं वहां पर यह लोग रोटेशन से जायें। लेकिन हुआ यह है कि अगर हम एक डाक्टर को भी दिल्ली से बाहर भेजना चाहते हैं तो चाहें यूनियन की तरफ से चाहे, मुझे माफ किया जाय, मेम्बरों की तरफ से हो, कम से कम पिछले पांच महीनों में जब से मैं ने इस मिनिस्ट्री का चार्ज लिया है, मेम्बरों की चिट्ठी आ जाती है या सिफारिश आ जाती है कि उनको रोकिये। अभी कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में भी यह बात पेश हुई थी कि जो डाक्टर दिल्ली में हैं वह यहां ही रहना चाहते हैं। हजरते दाग जहां बैठ गये, बैठ गये। जो जहां बैठा हुआ हैं वहां से हटना नहीं चाहता है। हम लोगों ने यूनियन से भी पूछा कि आप ही बतला दीजिये क्या किया जाय। बाद में हमने फैसला किया कि जिन लोगों की उम्र 40 साल से ज्यादा है उन को बाहर न भेजा जाय, या फिर जिन के बच्चे ज्यादा हों, इन्कम्बरेन्सेज ज्यादा हैं फैमिली प्लैनिंग के बखिलाफ, उन को न भेजा जाय। लेकिन कुछ लोगों को तो जाना चाहिये, कम से कम जो नौजवान हो। आज तो स्थिति यह है कि जो नेफा में पड़ा है वह नेफा में पड़ा है, जो दिल्ली में है वह दिल्ली में है। बहुत कोशिश होती है तो यहां से शिमला जाने के लिये तैयार हो जाते हैं, लेकिन उस से आगे नहीं बढ़ते।

श्री बलराज मधोक : महिलाओं के लिये ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : महिलाओं को ज्यादा नहीं भेजते हैं। कुछ महिला डाक्टर ऐसी हैं जिन के पति भी डाक्टर हैं। उनके सम्बन्ध में सवाल उठाया जाता है कि पति और पत्नी एक साथ रहें। आज तो इंडिपेंडेंस है। लड़ाई में इतने फौजी आफिसर्स जाते हैं। उनकी पत्नियां तो नहीं कहतीं कि वह भी पति के साथ जायेंगी। महिला डाक्टर कहती हैं कि दोनों ही साथ जायें। बतलाइये हम क्या करें ? हर जगह तो ऐसे अस्पताल नहीं मिलते जहां दोनों भेजे जा सकें।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : जो केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना 1963 में बम्बई में लागू की गई उस को तो अधीनस्थ सेवा घोषित कर दिया गया है, तब, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो केन्द्रीय स्वास्थय सेवा योजना दिल्ली में 1954 में लागू की गई उस को अधीनस्थ सेवा घोषित करने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है ? 1960 में राधा रमण कमेटी ने भी सिफारिश की थी और 1961 और 66 में स्टाफ इन्स्पेक्शन यूनिट ने भी इस की सिफारिश की थी।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं इस का कितनी बार जवाब दूं ? मैं ने साफ तौर पर श्री मधोक को जवाब दिया है कि दो चीजों की इस में दिक्कत है। एक तो जगह की दिक्कत है दूसरे पैसों की दिक्कत है। बम्बई में पहले स्कीमबनी हुई थी। अब नई स्कीम को लागू करने के लिये हम इस कोशिश में हैं। हम सोच रहे हैं कि जगह मिल जाय और फाइनैन्स मिनिस्ट्री से सैंक्शन मिल जाय तो हम इस को कर सकेंगे।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : 1963 में बम्बई में हो गई और 1954 में यहां पर। इस लिये पहले यह स्कीम यहां लागू होनी चाहिये थी। लेकिन 1963 वाली चालू हो गई और 1954 वाली पीछे छूट गई।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : बम्बई में सेंट्रल आफिस तो हैं नहीं, यहां पर डी० जी० एच० एस० बैठा है, यह फर्क है। चूंकि यहां डाइरेक्टर जनरल मौजूद है और बम्बई में डारेक्टर जनरल नहीं है, इस लिये उनको थोड़ी सी इंडेपेंडेंस दी गई है।

श्री राम चरण : जैसा मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया, बहुत सी शिकायतें इस तरह की हैं कि एक जगह पर जो डाक्टर है वह वहां पर परमानेन्टली रहना चाहता है और इससे बड़ी परेशानी हो जाती है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह क्यों ऐसा ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सिस्टम नहीं बनती कि जिस आदमी की सर्विस

का इतना पीरियड हो जाये, चाहे उस के खिलाफ कोई कम्प्लेन्ट हो या नहीं, उस के बाद उस का ट्रांस्फर हो जाना चाहिये, चाहे वह मेल हो या फीमेल हो। इस से एफी शिएन्सी आयेगी और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एविलिटी भी आयेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस डाक्टर की तीन साल की सर्विस हो जाय उस को सरकार आटोमेटिकली ट्रांसफर करने को तैयार है या नहीं ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं तैयार हूं और माननीय सदस्यों का भी इस में सहयोग चाहता हूं।

Strike by L I C. Employees

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*1506. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI K. RAJARAM :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation Employees all over the country went on a one day strike on the 5th April, 1968 to press their demands ;

(b) if so, whether some employees were arrested and certain leaders of the employees were given notices of disciplinary action ;

(c) if so, how many such employees were given notices ; and

(d) the action being taken by Government or by the L. I. C. on their demands ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Five employees of the Divisional office of the L. I. C. at Chandigarh were arrested by police on the 9th April, 1968 for alleged acts of violence at the residences of some employees of the L. I. C. who either attended office or took leave on the day of strike. These persons have been suspended pending investigations by the police ; they are now on bail.

(d) It is a matter for the L. I. C. to deal with.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : When the employees of the Indian Airlines went on strike and they incurred a loss of over Rs. 1 crores, afterwards they were taken into service and were treated as on leave. Will the Government show the same concession to these employees of the LIC and withdraw the cases and charge-sheets against them for departmental action etc. ? In view of the strong protest made by the LIC employees, will Government show them the same concession in their salaries and other emoluments ?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : All these questions are under consideration of the corporation. But thefive employees who were arrested because of police investigation against them and not on account of participation in the strike.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : If the Government is not going to solve the problem of the LIC employees, there is every danger of these people playing into the hands of the politicians. In view of this, will Government take the necessary action to meet their grievances ?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : There is always a course open to everybody for discussion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether it is a fact that the Divisional Manager of the LIC in Chandigarh is a friend of the police officer and because of that, after four days of the general strike—this word 'intimidation' is always used by the employers when they want to penalise any employee—he used his influence upon

the police officer to arrest these employees? May I know whether it is also a fact that on the 4th and 5th, some LIC workers all over India had a token hunger-strike in Vijay Chowk to meet the Labour Minister to place their demands before him and if so, what has happened to those demands?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : I have no information whether the police officer is a friend of the LIC officer. So far as what happened in Delhi is concerned, it is a separate matter. This is about Chandigarh, not Delhi.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is a general question about LIC employees all over the country.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : As I said, the incident is about Chandigarh, not Delhi.

SHRI UMANATH : On the charter of demands, the talks had broken down. On the 5th they were on strike. Now because there is no response from the Chairman, they are going to take a strike ballot and there is going to be a general strike throughout the country. In reply to part (d), the Deputy Minister said, it is a matter for the corporation to deal with. Because of the very attitude of the Chairman, the whole negotiations are stalled. Normally the negotiations take place on the matter of the demands and there are discussions between both parties. Here the Chairman has taken the position that unless the Union reformulate their demands on the basis of a particular pre-determined amount given by the Chairman, they are not going to talk. Because of this the talks had broken down. Will the Deputy Prime Minister advise the Chairman not to take the position of the Union reformulating the demands on the basis of the amount suggested, so that an all-India strike may be averted?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : The hon. member knows that LIC is an autonomous Corporation.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Bogus.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There is nothing bogus about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं इसका खुलासा करना चाहता हूं। कई दफा ऐसा हुआ है कि जब एल० आई० सी० के मैनेजर्स ने तैयारी दिखाई है समझौता करने का तो वित्त मंत्रालय ने हस्तक्षेप किया है। उस वक्त स्वायत्तता आटोनोमी की चर्चा नहीं होती है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यह बात जो कही यह सरासर गलत है, यह मुझे कहना चाहिये। इस को इन्होंने कैसे जाना? बाद में कभी देना नहीं किया है। पहले चर्चा करते हैं तो जरूर सलाह देते हैं। जब पूछते हैं तो राय देते हैं और देनी चाहिये और हमारा फर्ज भी है। और राय क्या देनी है वह भी मालूम नही होगा और आप से थोड़े ही कहूंगा कि क्या राय देनी है.....

श्री मधु लिमये : यह बात करने का तरीका है?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : जरूर तरीका है। जाहिराना सलाह नहीं दे सकते हैं। इसलिये मैंने कहा है कि क्या सलाह देनी है और क्या नहीं देनी है, इसको मैं किसी को बताने को राजी नहीं और न बताऊंगा। यह भी साफ मैं कर देना चाहता हूं। इस से बड़ा असर दूसरों पर पड़ता है। एक बात कहते हैं तो दूसरा लाभ उठाता है और दूसरी कहते हैं तो तीसरा लाभ उठाता है। लेकिन जो फैसला करना है वह चेयरमैन को करना है और चेयरमैन जो फैसला करेंगे उसको हम सपोर्ट करेंगे।

SHRI UMANATH : What stands in the way of the Finance Minister advising the Chairman that he should not take that attitude of asking the union to reformulate their demands on the basis of the amount suggested by him?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If I consider that the Chairman's attitude is correct, I cannot give him any contrary advice.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Is it not a fact that the LIC Act provides that Government may intervene and give instructions at any time ? If so, why is it called an autonomous corporation ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Autonomy does not mean that Government cannot give directives. But the directives are always in writing, not given orally or behind the back so that nobody knows it. Directives are given about policies, not about day-to-day working. In day-to-day working, there is no question of giving any instructions. Government does not sit in appeal over them. Government issues directives in writing about policies, just as we did about the investment policy and about their general policies. But I cannot go on telling them from day to day what they should do with this or that labour union. That is not possible.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र कछवाय : जब-जब सरकारी कर्मचारी या बैंक कर्मचारी या कोई अन्य कर्मचारी हड़ताल करते हैं या आन्दोलन करते हैं तब सरकार सभी यूनियनों के प्रतिनिधियों को बुलाकर उन से बात करती है और सरकार ने इस तरह की बात की भी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब-जब आपने कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों को बुलाया है तो क्या उसमें आपने जीवन बीमा निगम की यूनियनों के प्रतिनिधियों को भी बुलाया है और उन से बातचीत की है या नहीं ? अगर नहीं की है तो इसका क्या कारण है और क्या कारण है कि आप ने उन को नहीं बुलाया है ? यह भी एक बहुत बड़ा वर्ग है और इसकी भी सारे प्रान्तों में यूनियनें चलती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनको बातचीत के अन्दर क्यों नहीं बुलाया ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : किसी को मैं नहीं बुलाता हूं। जो मिलना चाहते हैं उन को मैं मिलता हूं। वे भी मिलना चाहें तो जरूर मिलूंगा।

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJEE : The demands of the LIC employees are not being met and there has been a great deal of tension among the employees on account of this. Does the hon. Finance Minister propose that the matter be referred to arbitration, so that there may be an end to this kind of tension in a vital sector ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is not for me to say ; they are talking about it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी उप-प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने कहा है कि आर्बिट्रेशन के बारे में विचार करना उन का काम नहीं है। अगर वह यह मानते हैं कि जीवन बीमा निगम और उस के कर्मचारियों के बीच में एक श्रम विवाद खड़ा हो गया है तो उसको हल करने का एक यह तरीका हो सकता है कि मध्यस्थता के लिए मामला सौंप दिया जाए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री महोदय इस मामले को श्रम मंत्रालय को सौंपने के लिए तैयार हैं जो इस में से कोई हल निकालने का रास्ता ढूंढे ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : श्रम मन्त्रालय का जो धर्म है, वह श्रम मन्त्रालय करता ही रहता है और करता रहेगा। मैं उस में कोई दखल नहीं दूंगा। लेकिन मेरा जो काम है, उसे मैं करूंगा और उसको दूसरे के सुपुर्द नहीं करूंगा।

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH : Is the Government aware that these strikes are encouraged by the weakness of the LIC management specially with reference to recognised Unions which having agreed to abide by the code of discipline have already committed numerous breaches of the code and still continue to do so and the LIC management takes no action with the result that the strikes are taking place ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There are many causes of strikes. I cannot say this is the only cause of strikes. If weakness of management is seen it is seen because there are questions here of all kinds which create difficulties.

श्री देवेन सेन : क्या यह सही है कि एल० आई० सी० की मुख्य मांग यह है कि आटोमेशन और इलेक्ट्रिक काम्प्यूटर्ज को चालू न किया जाये, क्योंकि उन से कर्मचारियों के सरप्लस हो जाने का खतरा हैं; यदि हां, तो उस मांग के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यह एक मांग है। ऐसी तो अनेक मांगें हैं। लेकिन इस मांग को मैं कभी कुबूल करने के लिए राजी नहीं हूं।

गैस, एक सस्ता ईंधन

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*1508. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :**
श्री शिव चरण लाल :

क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पैट्रोल के परिष्करण के समय प्राप्त होने वाली गैस को तरल ईंधन में परिवर्तित किया जाता है तथा अपेक्षाकृत सस्ते ईंधन के रूप में उसका उपयोग किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्ष 1970-71 तक इस प्रकार की गैस का उत्पादन करने की हमारी क्षमता 2 लाख टन हो जायेगी किन्तु इस समय हम ऐसे केवल 2000 टन ईंधन का उत्पादन करते हैं तथा शेष क्षमता की उसे जला कर नष्ट कर देते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir, A portion of the refinery Gases, consisting of propane and butane can be liquified under pressure and used as fuel under the name of liquified petroleum gas. The other gaseous portions including Methane, the main constituent, cannot be so liquified and are either burnt in the Refinery boilers or flared off.

(b) During 1967, the total production of L. P. G. was 75,239 tonnes. The production was limited mainly by the scarcity of steel cylinders, and the gases not so liquified as a result, were used as fuel in the refinery boilers. By 1971 the demand for L. P. G. is expected to be 155,000 tonnes and this will be met through increased indigenous production.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : शहरों की बढ़ती हुई आबादी और उसमें मालदारों की बढ़ती हुई आबादी के कारण गैस की बड़ी भारी मांग चल रही है। मंत्री जी ने फ़रमाया है कि यह मांग बढ़ कर 1,55,000 टन हो जाने की आशा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान के हर बड़े शहर में गैस की एजेन्सी लेने के लिये, और खरीदने के लिए भी, हजारों लोग तैयार हैं ? मंत्री महोदय ने जो मांग बताई है, क्या वह असली मांग से बहुत थोड़ी नहीं है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : इसके बारे में इंडियन पैट्रोलियम इंस्टीट्यूट ने मार्केट सरवे कर के जो फ़िगर्ज बताए हैं, मिनिस्टर साहब ने उन्हीं के बेसिस पर जवाब दिया है।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मंत्री जी का जवाब भी ठीक है और सरवे वालों की फ़िगर्ज भी ठीक हैं। वे लोग पचास, साठ घरों में चले गये होंगे, जो गैस मांगने वाले नहीं होंगे। आज स्थिति यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के हर शहर में गैस की एजेन्सी मांगने वालों की लाइन लगी है और लोग उसको खरीदना चाहते हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने फ़रमाया कि इस गैस को लिक्विफ़ाइड करने में बड़ी दिक्कत सिलेन्डरों की है क्या यह सच नहीं है कि गैस के लिए जरूरी सिलेन्डर देश में उपलब्ध हैं और देश में बन सकते हैं; यदि वे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, तो उन को क्यों नहीं बनाया जा रहा है ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : They are manufacturing a few cylinders. The Allwyns are doing for IOC and other companies are doing for Burmah Shell and Caltex. The main bottleneck is the special steel that is required and the more indigenous steel is produced on these lines the more quickly we will be able to achieve self-sufficiency in indigenous production of the cylinders.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या स्टील को इम्पोर्ट नहीं कर सकते ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : We are importing some steel for the time being.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Is it only shortage of cylinders or is there some defect with the distributing channel of the IOC also ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I am not aware of any such defects. It is mainly paucity of steel.

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या सरकार को इस बात का ज्ञान है कि भारतवर्ष में ईंधन का अभाव होता चला जा रहा है और उसके अभाव में गोबर को खाना बनाने के लिए प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, जब कि वह खाद के रूप में इस्तेमाल हो सकता है ? क्या सरकार इस गैस का अधिक से अधिक प्रोडक्शन करने की ओर ध्यान देने का विचार रखती है, ताकि भारतवर्ष के मूल्यवान खाद की रक्षा हो सके ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : जी हां । जहां तक इस गैस के सिलेन्डरों का सम्बन्ध है, एक लाख सिलेन्डरों के लिए आर्डर दिए गये हैं और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि वे सिलेन्डर जल्दी आयेंगे ।

SHRI M. B. RANA : I come from a district where for the last several years natural gas is being burnt. May I know whether Government has any scheme to control that gas and make use of it for business purposes ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Some of it, as I have already explained, which cannot be liquified has to beflased off. With regard to the part which can be liquified every effort is made to bottle it and use it.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : आज देश में ईंधन की बहुत ज्यादा कमी होती जा रही है और लोग गोबर का प्रयोग ईंधन के काम के लिये करते हैं । किसान चाहते हैं कि वे गोबर के गैस प्लांट बनायें, लेकिन उनके पास इसके लिए साधन नहीं हैं । क्या सरकार उनको आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए तैयार है, ताकि वे लोग गोबर के गैस प्लांट बना कर ईंधन का काम चला सकें और जो गोबर बचे, उसकी खाद तैयार की जा सके ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I may very humbly submit that this Ministry is not concerned with that gas.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : Has the Government attempted an economic analysis of the total quantity of gas that will be available for liquification in all the refineries and the quantum of cylinders that would be required to contain it including the natural gas that would be available so that this valuable source of gas is not frittered away for mere lack of steel.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : It is a result of that very careful assessment that I have given the figures in answer to part (b) of the question. As regards cylinders every effort is being made to make the country selfsufficient in production.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : I was talking about economic assessment. I want to know whether such an assessment has been made to know whether it would be far more economical to import steel for making cylinders rather than fritter away the gas that is available ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The answer is obvious. It is a selfevident proposition. You need the steel to bottle it. You do not have it. So you have to import steel.

श्री राम धन : क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर में गैस की कीमत 21-78 रुपये प्रति-सिलेंडर से बढ़ा कर 21-95 रुपये कर दी गई है; यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Gas is sold at different prices by different companies. So far as Delhi is concerned Burmah Shell, I understand, is selling 14.5 kilograms at Rs 21.91, ESSO is selling 12.8 kilograms at Rs. 19.34, and IOC is selling 15 kilograms at Rs. 21.78, depending on the cost of production, agency dealership terms and various other factors.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : About gas combinations there are the somewhat lower aliphatic and aromatic type of compounds also. Propane and butane are of the higher types The lower types can very easily be absorbed by water and they can be converted into alcohol. May I know whether methane and benzine can be thus utilised and used for chemical purposes and, if so, may I know why Government is not making a survey for the utilisation of these lower fraction of compounds ? Secondly, Minister has stated that the difficulty is in preparing cylinders and that too of a particular type of steel. Have the Government enquired about the possibility of manufacturing that special type of steel for the preparation of cylinders; if so, may I know when that type of steel in in adequate quantity can be produced in the country ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : A part of it is already being manufactured in the country. It is difficult to say when the whole quantity will be manufactured. As regards chemical analysis of other fractions, I am sure effort is made to find out the most economic use of them. In any case, it is a valuable suggestion and will be certainly considered.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : If the Government cannot solve the problem in the public sector, why do they not hand it over to the private sector ?

MR. SPEAKER : Even if they want to hand it over, will they say it now ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Let them confess it, one way or the other.

पिछड़े वर्ग क्षेत्र में लद्दाख का शामिल किया जाना

1809. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षा, आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में लद्दाख देश के अन्य भागों की तुलना में अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो लद्दाख को पिछड़े वर्गों वाले क्षेत्रों में सम्मिलित करने के लिए सरकार से बार-बार अनुरोध किये जाने पर भी लद्दाख को पिछड़े वर्गों वाले क्षेत्र में शामिल न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या लद्दाख को अब पिछड़े वर्गों वाले क्षेत्रों में शामिल करने का विचार है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) यह मत का विषय है। पहले भी देश के अनेक भागों से इस प्रकार के दावे किए गए हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता। उसके अतिरिक्त संविधान के अनुच्छेद 244 (i) तथा 242(i) जम्मू तथा कश्मीर पर लागू नहीं होते हैं।

(ग) इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। "पिछड़े वर्ग क्षेत्र" पद की सार्थकता समझ में नहीं आती है।

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : The question itself asks for the opinion of the Government and the answer is that it is a matter of opinion.

SHRI RANGA : Some clerk has written the answer and the Minister has read it..

श्री कुशोक बाकुला : लद्दाख शिक्षा, आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में देश के अन्य भागों की तुलना में बहुत अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ है। इस क्षेत्र को पिछड़े वर्गों वाले क्षेत्र में सम्मिलित करने के लिये मैं आपसे बार-बार निवेदन करता रहा हूं। मैं आपसे फिर अनुरोध कर रहा हूं कि लद्दाख की हालत को देख कर इस को किसी भी सूरत में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के वर्ग में शामिल किया जाय ?

DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA: I have already explained, that according to the Constitution Ladakh cannot be declar-

ed as a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe area. But I may say that the Home Ministry have declared Ladakh as a border district and, accordingly, they are taking up the development work.

श्री कुशोक बाकुला : लाहौल, स्पीति, किन्नौर जैसे क्षेत्र इस समय पिछड़े वर्गों में शामिल हैं, लेकिन लद्दाख तो इन सब में पिछड़ा हुआ है। इस लिये मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं कि आप संविधान के कानून में संशोधन करके इसको अवश्य पिछड़े वर्गों में शामिल करें ?

DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA: This is a suggestion. Since it is under the Home Ministry, we will inform them of the wishes of the hon. Member.

श्री बलराज मधोक : अभी मंत्री महोदया ने जवाब दिया है कि हम उसको बैकवर्ड डिक्लेअर नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि संविधान इस की इजाजत नहीं देता। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जम्मू और काश्मीर क्या भारत का अंग नहीं है, आखिर कब तक हम यह जवाब सुनते जायेंगे। जब उसको हम देश का अंग मानते हैं तो फिर संविधान क्यों लागू नहीं होता। अगर संविधान कोई रुकावट डालता है तो हमें उसमें अमेण्डमेंट क्यों नहीं करते। क्या यह तथ्य नहीं है कि लददाख हर दृष्टि से—सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से, आर्थिक दृष्टि से, अन्य सभी बातों में बिल्कुल उसी प्रकार है, जिस प्रकार लाहौल और स्पिति है, बल्कि एक ही क्षेत्र है। अभी चन्द दिन हुए यहां पर एक प्रश्न के जवाब में कहा गया था कि मनाली-लाहौल सड़क बन रही है, जिससे लद्दाख और लाहौला जुड़ जायेंगे। जब आपने लाहौल और सपिति को बैकवर्ड एरिया डिक्लेअर किया हुआ है, तो फिर लद्दाख के साथ भेद-भाव क्यों किया जा रहा है मैं इसका स्पष्ट उत्तर चाहता हूं ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : हम लद्दाख को शेडयूल्ड एरिया नहीं बना सकते, क्योंकि संविधान के दो आर्टिकल्ज जम्मू और कश्मीर पर लागू नहीं होते हैं और अभी लागू न किये जायें—ऐसा इस वक्त गवर्नमेंट का फैसला है। जहां तक दूसरे सवाल का ताल्लुक है—प्लानिंग कमीशन ने तीसरे प्लान में लद्दाख के लिए अलग प्लान बनाया था। जब जम्मू-कश्मीर का प्लान बनता है, तो लद्दाख के लिए स्पेशल डवेलपमेंट का प्लान बनाया जाता है, उस के बारे में पूरा ध्यान दिया जाता है, उसके आर्थिक विकास की तरफ कोई लापरवाही नहीं की जाती।

श्री बलराज मधोक : आप कहते हैं कि संविधान लागू नहीं होता, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं—आप इस मंत्रालय के मंत्री है, अगर आपको संविधान से कोई रुकावट पैदा होती है आप गवर्नमेंट को कहिये कि इसमें यह रुकावट आती है, इस लिए संविधान में संशोधन किया जाय, ताकि लद्दाख के बारे में रुकावट न रहे।

आपने प्लानिंग कमीशन के बारे में कहा—आप नागालैंड का अलग से प्लान बनाते हैं—यह सवाल नहीं है कि आप डवेलपमेंट करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं सवाल यह है कि जिस प्रकार लाहौल, स्पिति शेडयूल्ड एरिया हैं, उसी प्रकार लद्दाख भी शेडयूल्ड एरिया है, उसके साथ यह भेद-भाव क्यों किया जा रहा है।

श्री अशोक मेहता : वहां पर आर्टिकल्ज लागू नहीं किये गये हैं और न लागू करने का इस वक्त सरकार का विचार है।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : It is one of the directive principles of the Constitution that economically backward areas should get priority in development so that the regional economic imbalance can be removed. Since Ladakh is a backward area, may I know whether the Government have any special areas development scheme develop such backward areas ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : I want to make it clear that every scheme is not applied to every area. While drawing up the Five Year Plan for Jammu and Kashmir special, separate and specific provisions

are made for Ladakh. They were made in the Third Plan and they will be made in the Fourth Plan also. I have also assured the hon. Member that as far as Ladakh is concerned, my department will also take special interest and see that these provisions are made.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि लद्दाख के लिए स्पेशल ध्यान दिया जा रहा है, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसके विकास के लिए खास तौर पर कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस के विकास के लिये कौन-कौन सी मुख्य योजनाएं मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : I have not got the details with me. The questions asked was "is it being taken as a backward area ?" to which I said "Yes, special attention is being given and there is a special plan for Ladakh". It cannot be treated as a Scheduled Area because the appropriate articles of the Constitution have not been applied to that area.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : During the Third Plan period certain agricultural and other schemes were taken up, as far as Ladakh is concerned. May I know whether any Minister has any idea about the success, achievement or failure of those schemes ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : I have not got the information with me. I can make inquiries and let him know.

SHRI RANGA : I wish the hon. Minister had some hand in drafting the reply that was given to this question, instead of allowing his department to write it up as if this was a question put up in the usual fashion by a usual Member and they could simply dispose of it and in that heartless and bureaucratic fashion. I have no quarrel with the two replies which my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, has given just now. But, at the same time, I would like the Government as a whole, not this particular department alone, to assure the House in general, as well as this hon. Member in particular, that they would not commit the same mistake that they committed in regard to Mizos. When the Mizos asked for some religious concession, development, establishment of a university and so on, all those demands were neglected and we know the consequences. I want the Government, not from the narrow standpoint of the particular Ministry but the Government as a whole, to assure them that they would not commit the same mistakes and that they would certainly pay special attention and take special steps to help the Ladakh area to get out of its sloth and the feeling of despondency and depression from which it has been suffering for such a long time.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : I completely agree with the hon. Member and I can assure him that is the approach which we have and that is why I pointed out that Ladakh had and will continue to have a special development plan of its own, within the plan for the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The money allotted for Ladakh cannot be transferred to some other area ; it has to be spent in Ladakh. The hon. Member saw me sometime back and he discussed with me certain important schemes which have been taken up and I have assured him that I am taking this up. The Planning Commission, although it is not my direct responsibility, because it is a very serious matter, and as pointed out by the hon. Member, whatever we can do to improve the conditions in Ladakh is a national responsibility.

श्री बूटा सिंह : कुछ समय हुआ हम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की एक टीम लद्दाख गई थी, हम ने वहां पर उन की जो हालत देखी, वह यहां कोठियों में रहने वाले मंत्री कैसे देख सकते हैं। वहां इलाका इतना ज्यादा बैकवर्ड इलाका है कि शायद हिन्दोस्तान में उतना बैकवर्ड इलाका कहीं नहीं होगा। न वहां पर पीने के लिये पानी है और न खाने के लिये भोजन। यहां पर यह कह कर प्रश्न को टाल देना कि संविधान रास्ते में आता है—मुनासिब नहीं है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या संविधान के दायरे में रह कर लद्दाख के बैटरमेन्ट के लिये कुछ नहीं किया जा सकता ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : It is very difficult to understand the idea of the question. Is it that if an area is declared as a Scheduled Area then alone it shall be developed ? There are certain norms and there are different schemes. Take Chanda district. It is treated as an area for special development. Some other district may be treated in some other way. There are a number of schemes and all schemes are not applied to the same place. As far as Ladakh is concerned, I have made it very clear that a special development programme has been taken up and will be carried forward and I will pursue it further. It cannot be that every scheme must be applied to every district and that if it is not applied we are neglecting it.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : लद्दाख को आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित करने के सम्बन्ध में अभी आपने कहा कि संविधान की दो धारायें बाधक हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि समाज कल्याण मंत्री शायद इस का अधिकारपूर्ण उत्तर इस लिये नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, क्योंकि गृह मंत्री और उप प्रधान मंत्री दोनों यहां सदन में उपस्थित हैं। मैं उन्हीं से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब बार बार इस सदन में यह घोषणा हो चुकी है कि संविधान की धारा 370 काफ़ी हद तक घिस चुकी है और भी बाकी घिसते-घिसते घिस रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर अन्तिम रूप से कौन सी तिथि वह आयेगी, जब कि यह धारा, जम्मू काश्मीर सम्बन्धी, समाप्त हो जायगी, इस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Let the Home Minister give an answer.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : I am concerned only with whether a particular area should be declared as Scheduled Area. I have said that it cannot be done. But because of that Ladakh is not suffering and will not be permitted to suffer. There will be no disablility or disadvantage. I will give that assurance.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मेरा प्रश्न सुना है। माननीय उप प्रधान मन्त्री और माननीय गृह मन्त्री मौजूद हैं, उनसे इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध है। मैं बार बार कह चुका हूँ कि 370 धारा काफी घिस चुकी है। इस प्रश्न को टाला क्यों जा रहा है। इसका उत्तर स्पष्ट भाषा में आना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. The concerned Minister has answered. I am not prepared to ask all the Ministers to answer.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : संविधान में 22 बार संशोधन किया गया जा चुका है। क्या समाज कल्याण के हित में आप एक बार और संशोधन नहीं कर सकते हैं ?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: I would like to know whether any relative evaluation is made from time to time of the *per capita* expenditure of those regions which are hilly and Himalayan and how the *per capita* expenditure incurred in Ladakh compares with the *per capita* expenditure incurred in the hilly regions and what is the difference between the *per capita* incomes of other hilly regions like Nagaland and Mizoland and Ladakh.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : The Planning Commission will be able to give that answer. I have not got the figures.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

बिहार में डेहरी-ओन-सोन-गोमो तथा बरौनी-सुपौल (मीटर गेज लाइन) सैक्शनों के बीच बिना टिकट यात्रा

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S.N.Q. 27. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :**
श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार राज्य में डेहरी ओन-सोन तथा गोमो (बड़ी लाइन) और बरौनी तथा सुपौल (मीटर गेज लाइन) सेक्शनों के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ियों में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस क्षेत्र के गुंडे लोग हर एक रेल गाड़ी में यात्रा करते हैं और बाहर के यात्रियों का सामान लूटते हैं, औरतों से छेड़-छाड़ करते हैं और मार-पिटाई करते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही न किये जाने के कारण इन गुंडों की इस इलाके में पूरी धाक है और रेलवे कर्मचारी डर के कारण उनके साथ सांठ-गांठ से काम करते हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इस प्रकार की बहुत घटनाएं होती हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी) : (क) टिकट जांच कर्मचारियों द्वारा टिकटों की जांच के दौरान डेहरी-आन-सोन और गोमो तथा वरौनी और सुपौल खंडों के बीच कुछ लोग बिना टिकट सफर करते हुए पाये गये हैं।

(ख) और (ग). इस क्षेत्र में तथा अन्य स्थानों पर जांच कर्मचारियों और दूसरे लोगों पर हमला करने की घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं। जहां तक इन खण्डों पर यात्रियों और दूसरे लोगों पर हमला करने का सवाल है, 1966 और 1968 में बिहार की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली। लेकिन, 1967 में पूर्व रेलवे के डेहरी-आन-सोन-गोमो खंड पर एक मामले की रिपोर्ट मिली थी जिसमें 31-7-67 को गुरारु और रफीगंज स्टेशनों के बीच एक यात्री का सामान लूट लिया गया। 1-8-67 को गया की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने इस मामले को भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 392 के अन्तर्गत दर्ज किया।

(घ) रेल परिसरों और रेल गाड़ियों में कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने की जिम्मेदारी सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार की है। चूंकि कानून और व्यवस्था का प्रश्न रेलों के लिए भी एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है, इसलिए जब कभी आवश्यकता पड़ती है, राज्य पुलिस को रेलवे सुरक्षा दल की मदद दी जाती है। जहां कहीं आवश्यकता समझी जाती है, प्रभावित खण्डों पर यात्रियों की संरक्षा के उद्देश्य से गाड़ियों में पहरा देने के लिए सशस्त्र पुलिस और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारी तैनात किये जाते हैं। बिना टिकट यात्रा की बुराई को रोकने के लिए टिकट जांच कर्मचारियों द्वारा बार-बार टिकटों की जांच की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस तथा रेलवे मजिस्ट्रेटों की सहायता से टिकटों की अचानक जांच भी की जाती है।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो डेहरी-आन-सोन तथा गोमो (बड़ी लाइन) और बरौनी तथा सुपौल में गाड़ियां चलती हैं उनमें अधिकांश में बत्ती नहीं रहती है और न जंजीर ही रहती है और यदि कोई अप्रिय घटना हो जाती है तो जंजीर न होने की वजह से यात्रियों को बड़ी असुविधा होती है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रही है ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं और इनको दूर करने का पूरा प्रयत्न किया जायेगा।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : रेलवे सुरक्षा के कर्मचारी और टिकट चेकर जो हैं – काफी स्टेशनों पर टिकट न बटने पावें इसके लिये वे मिल-जुल कर साठ-गांठ करते हैं और रुपया कमाते हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस बात की भी छान-बीन मन्त्री महोदय ने की है ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी ; ऐसी कोई खास खबर तो नहीं है लेकिन जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, हम लोग भी जानते हैं कि यह चीज बढ़ती जा रही है और इसको रोकने का हम पूरा प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा : क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी जानते हैं कि इस सदन के हमारे माननीय

सदस्य, श्री कछवाय जब बिहार में सुपौल जा रहे थे तो 8 अप्रैल, 1967 को उन पर छुरा दिखाकर हमला करने और उनका माल असबाब छीनने की कोशिश की गई। उन्होंने पुलिस में रिपोर्ट तो दर्ज कराई ही आपको भी उसकी सूचना दी, मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ उस सम्बन्ध में आपने क्या कार्यवाही की ?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि जहां तक बिना टिकट यात्रा का सम्बन्ध है, भागलपुर-मंडार हिल लाइन पर टिकट वसूली स्टाफ काम कर रहा है। रेलवे के कुछ स्टाफ के सदस्य तथा कुछ अवांछनीय तत्व मिलकर सिर्फ आधे टिकट के दाम ले कर समूची गाड़ी की गाड़ी बिना टिकट के पार कर देते हैं, इस के सम्बन्ध में रेलवे मन्त्रालय को भी मैंने लिखा था। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : पहले प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 66, 67 और 68 में 5 केसेज रेलवे पुलिस में रजिस्टर किये गये जिसमें एक रिपोर्ट माननीय सदस्य, श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय की भी थी। हमें खेद है कि आपको ऐसी परिस्थिति का सामना करना पड़ा लेकिन परिस्थिति के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है—जहां तक मुझे जानकारी है कुछ स्टुडेन्ट्स उस कम्पार्टमेन्ट में घुस आये, उनमें से कुछ ने गाली गलौज भी की और जब हमारे स्टाफ ने चेकिंग करने की कोशिश की तो वे राजौर स्टेशन पर गाली देते हुये उतर गये। बहरहाल इस सम्बन्ध में जांच की जा रही है, माननीय सदस्य की जो शिकायत है उसके सम्बन्ध में हम पूरी जांच करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डेहरी-आन-सोन तथा गोमो के बीच में केवल दो गाड़ियां चलती हैं, एक सुबह और एक शाम को इसलिये वहां की जनता ने रेलवे प्रशासन से मांग की थी, जिसको काफ़ी अरसा हो चुका है, कि वहां पर और गाड़ियां चलाई जायं लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से यह उत्तर मया कि चूंकि यह लाइन घाटे में चल रही है इसलिये गाड़ियां नहीं चलाई जा सकती। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस लाइन पर आप गाड़ियां बढ़ायेंगे ?

दूसरे यह कि इस लाइन पर जो लोग फ्री चलते हैं उनकी चेकिंग के लिए जो टी० टी० होते हैं वे दस दस हजार रुपया रिश्वत देकर इस लाइन पर अपना एप्वाइन्टमेन्ट करवाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि यहां आकर वे बड़ी मात्रा में कमाई कर लेते है। स्टेशनों पर काफी यात्रियों को टिकट मुहय्या नहीं किये जाते हैं क्योंकि अगर उनको टिकट इश्यु कर दिये जायं तो फिर उनकी कमाई नहीं हो पायेगी। इसके अतिरिक्त इस लाइन पर जो स्टेशन्स पड़ते हैं उन पर घटनायें होती रहती हैं। हर स्टेशन पर यात्रियों का सामान लूटा गया, यात्रियों के पैसे छीने गये और धौंस देकर उनको डराया गया और ऐसी अनेक रिपोर्टें कम्प्लेन्ट बुक पर हैं लेकिन उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई आपने कहा कि कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं लेकिन मेरी जानकारी है कि आपने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है। एक घटना इस प्रकार की है कि एक बार रेलवे मैजिस्ट्रेट ने पुलिस का दस्ता लेकर 60-70 आदमियों को अरेस्ट किया और बन्द किया लेकिन पुलिस वालों ने हरएक से पाँच-पाँच रुपये लेकर छोड़ दिया। इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इस लाइनों पर 6 महीने के लिये रेलवे मैजिस्ट्रेट नियुक्त करेंगे जिसके साथ में पुलिस का दस्ता भी रहे ताकि ऐसे लोगों को तत्काल पकड़ कर सजा दी जा सके ? क्या आप कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : माननीय सदस्य की शिकायत कि यह टिकट चेकिंग स्टाफ़ और पुलिस वाले मिल-जुल कर इस लाइन पर काम कर रहे हैं और वगैरह टिकट सफर करने वाले मुसाफिरों से पैसा वसूल कर उन्हें अपनी जेबों में डाल लेते हैं और उन्हें छोड़ दिया जाता है

अब इसके लिए मैं एक दम यह तो दावा नहीं कर सकता कि इस तरह की बेईमानी नहीं होती है लेकिन ऐसा भी नहीं मानता कि सब गड़बड़ी ही चलती है और मैं इसके लिये कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूं.....

श्री शिव नारायण : आंकड़े बेकार हैं। आज रेलों में कोई सुरक्षा का इंतजाम नहीं है। आज सुबह फर्स्ट क्लास के डिब्बे में जिसमें मैं सफर कर रहा था हापुड़ में एक साहब घुस आये और झगड़ा करने लगे।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : बगैर पुलिस के और बगैर इत्तिला के सामान लेकर एक बार खुद आप सफर पर जाइये तब आप को खुद पता चल जायेगा कि हालत क्या है?

श्री मधु लिमये : हारूनल रशीद बन कर जाइये।

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : वह तो मैं जाऊंगा। माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है अगर वह कहें तो में जानकारी के लिए कुछ आंकड़े दे दूं। डेहरी-ओन-सोन-गोमो सैक्शन के बीच जनवरी से मार्च 1968 तक कुल 8027 कैसेज बिना टिकट यात्रा के पकड़े गये। उन से कुल 25,451 रुपया वसूल हुआ। ऐव्रेज पर डे 88 पड़ा। जबकि एक, एक दिन में 280,280 रुपये वसूल किये गये हैं। इतना होने पर भी मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूं कि इस दिशा में और प्रयत्न होना चाहिये और सतर्कता बर्त्तनी चाहिए और उन शिकायतों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए लेकिन जो थोड़ा बहुत हम लोगों ने प्रयत्न किया है उसके आंकड़े यह हैं।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : रेलवे मंत्रालय इसकी व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करता है कि उस जोन के बाहर के दस, बारह आदमियों को लेकर सादे कपड़ों में चेकिंग स्टाफ सरप्राइज विजिट करके मौके पर पकडे ताकि लोकल रेलवेज का टी० टी० आई० स्टाफ और पुलिस वाले मिल जाया करते हैं और वगैर टिकट यात्रियों से पैसा अपनी जेबों में डाल कर छोड़ देते हैं वह चीज रोकी जा सके?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : हमारा जो सैन्ट्रल चेकिंग स्टाफ है वह हर डिवीजन से और हर जोन से आदमी लेकर इस तरह से सरप्राइज चेकिंग किया करता हैं। कई रेलवेज में वह चेकिंग करता है और कैसेज पकड़ता हैं, लेकिन यह इतना बड़ा काम है कि जितनी जरूरत है उतना हो नहीं पाता है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य का जो सुझाव है उसे मैं अवश्य देखूंगा और जितना भी संभव हो सकेगा उसे करूंगा।

श्री रवि राय : यह रेलवे मंत्रालय की ओर से जनता अच्छी तरह से रेलवेज में सफर करे और उस के जान व माल की सुरक्षा हो इसके लिए कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। आपको मालूम है कि धनवाद में जो गाड़ी जलाई गई उस सिलसिले में रेलवे बोर्ड ने कहा था कि वहां पर से यह ऐलार्म चेन हटा दी जाये क्योंकि लोग उसका ग़लत इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनका ध्यान इस पर भी गया हैं कि बिहार सरकार के जासूसी विभाग की एक रपट निकली हैं कि धनवाद में वह जो डिब्बा जला दिया गया था उस के पीछे सैबोटैज वर्क था, यदि हां, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जांच करायेंगे?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : उस की कुछ इत्तिला मिली है लेकिन अभी ठीक तौर से मैं उसे बताने को तैयार नहीं हूं। उसका हम अभी पता लगा रहे हैं।

SHRI HEM BARUA : In view of the fact that *goonda* menace, particularly, in the State of Bihar and, to a certain extent, in the State of U. P. also is increasing endangering the security of the travelling public —recently, it has been reported that a passenger had to use pistol to retard *goondas* from attacking him—instead of shifting the responsibility to the State Government, may I know what steps have

the Railways taken in order to ensure security to the travelling public ?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : About this, I may just say that we are taking some useful measures. One of them is that on certain sections which are known for this ticketless travel, where people get down, generally, by pulling the chain there are 10 or 15 persons in plain clothes hiding in some bushes, etc. and, as soon as the passengers get down, they check them and arrest them and we take necessary action.

SHRI HEM BARUA : That was not my question. As soon as the passengers get down the people hiding in the bushes, etc. come out and check the passengers. That is a different thing ? What steps have you taken to ensure security to the travelling public when they are in the compartments ? That was my question.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : It is not a question of avoiding the issue. It is a fact that the maintenance of law and order in the Railway premises as well as in the trains is the responsibility of the State Government. Besides that, the Railways are vitally concerned with this matter and have also the protection force. They always try and do send the protection force as soon as it is requisitioned by the State Government. In such cases where these things mostly occur, we have made some special arrangements so that these kind of things may be avoided. But still it is a fact, as the hon. Member has stated, that the law and order situation in quite a number of States is such that these things are taking place and it is not possible always to avoid them. It is our endeavour to do our best to assure safe travel to all the railway passengers.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sheo Narain.

SHRI HEM BARUA : When the Minister says "it is not possible", is it not an encouragement to the *goondas* ?

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस सारे हाउस ने डिमांड किया कि रेलवे बोर्ड को हटा दिया जाय क्योंकि रेलवे बोर्ड ही इस सारी गड़बड़ के वास्ते जिम्मेदार है । आज मैं डिमांड करता हूं कि रेलवे मिनिस्टर और रेलवे बोर्ड दोनों रिजाइन करें क्योंकि आज रेलवेज में बड़ी ही गड़बड़ी चल रही है और मुसाफिरों की सुरक्षा का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है । आज सवेरे फर्स्ट क्लास के डिब्बे में मैं सोया पड़ा हुआ था कि हापुड़ में एक आदमी घुस आया और झगड़ा करने लगा । आये दिन रेलवेज में लूट-मार की वारदातें होती हैं । हाल ही की बात है कि श्री दीनदयाल उपाध्याय की रेल में हत्या की गई और इसलिए हमारी डिमांड है कि इस रेलवे बोर्ड को हटाया जाय और यह खराबियां दूर की जांय लेकिन कुछ नहीं हो पा रहा है ।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : As these incidents endangering the life of passengers are increasing, can they not provide some security officers to travel in the trains just as they have security officers to travel with the Ministers ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I would like to ask hon. Minister, Shri Parimal Ghosh that he has, perhaps, seen in West Bengal that there are thousands of rice smugglers, for the last three years, running in trains, not in the carriage, under the carriage, that is, under the iron bars, and would like to know what steps Government is taking to stop this reckless travel of these ticketless rice smugglers.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: This is not a case of actual ticketless travel. This thing was prevalent, say, about a few months back. But after West Bengal has come under the President's Rule, this sort of incidents are not taking place as it was before. The situation has improved. Only a few stray incidents are taking place now-a-days, and, for that also, we are trying our best to stop that also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is it your personal experience ? Still this is going on.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: This is the report we are getting everyday.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पश्चिमी बंगाल में दामोदर घाटी निगम के अन्तर्गत परियोजनाएं

* 1498. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिमी बंगाल में दामोदर घाटी निगम द्वारा आरम्भ की गई परियोजनाओं की पूर्ति पर कुल कितना व्यय होने की संम्भावना है और इस बारे में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक से अब तक कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ख) वे परियोजनाएं कब तक पूरी हो जायेंगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) और (ख). दामोदर घाटी निगम जोकि दामोदर घाटी निगम अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत स्थापित किया गया था, पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार राज्यों में दामोदर नदी के लगभग 24285 वर्ग किलोमीटर बेसिन के एकीकृत विकास के लिये उत्तरदाई है। निगम के मुख्य उद्देश्य (1) बाढ़-निबंन्नण, (2) सिंचाई, तथा (3) बिजली उत्पादन और बितरण हैं। निगम का बाढ़-नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम लगभग पूर्ण हो गया है। इसी प्रकार सिंचाई क्षेत्र में विस्तार, विकास तथा जलभावों से सम्बन्धित चल रही स्कीमों के अतिरिक्त निगम का और कोई सिंचाई कार्यक्रम नहीं है। निगम का भावी विद्युत् विस्तार कार्यक्रम विशेषतया घाटी में विद्युत की मांग बढ़ने पर निर्भर है जिसके लिए समय समय पर भार सर्वेक्षण किया जाता है। मैथोन (60 मैगावाट), पंचेत (40 मैगावाट) और तिलैया (4 मैगावाट) में जल-विद्युत केंद्र तथा बोकारो (247.5 मैगावाट) और दुर्गापुर (290 मैगावाट) में ताप विद्युत केंद्र पूर्ण हो चुके हैं। चन्द्रपुर में 140-140 मैगावाट के दो यूनिट पूर्ण हो गए हैं और तीसरा यूनिट पूर्ण होने वाला है। चन्द्रपुर में दो और यूनिट लगाने का प्रस्ताव है जिनमें प्रत्येक की क्षमता 120 मैगावाट होगी। भिन्न-भिन्न भार वितरण केन्द्रों से विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं को बिजली देने के लिए विस्तृत पारेषण तथा वितरण प्रणाली की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसको आवश्यकता के अनुसार बढ़ाया और पक्का किया जा रहा है। निगम पर 1966-67 के अन्त तक 216.77 करोड़ रुपये व्यय हुए। विश्व बैंक से कुल 492.2 लाख डालर (23.44 करोड़ रुपये) लिए गए।

Social Work in Border Areas

*1500. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been providing financial assistance to the institutions engaged in social work in the border areas in the Eastern and Northern regions;

(b) if so, the amount provided to them during the years from 1962 to 1967 ; and

(c) whether Government have received any complaints about the mis-appropriation of funds by the social workers and if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA] : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 6.66 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

Amount spent by Foreign Embassies in India

*1501. SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any estimate of the total amount spent per year in India by all the foreign Embassies in India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Embassy-wise ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Infor-

mation in regard to amounts spent by Embassies is not available.

(c) The diplomatic rules and procedures do not require submission of statements of expenditure by Missions.

Fertilizer Factory at Gorakhpur, U. P.

*1502. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production in the Gorakhpur Fertilizer Factory (U. P.) has gone up ; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) and (b). The fertilizer factory at Gorakhpur went into production on the 2nd February, 1968. The production of Urea for the months of February and March, 1968 was 979 and 1548 tonnes respectively.

चीन द्वारा परिचालित जाली भारतीय मुद्रा

*1504. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री बशपाल सिंह :
श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन ने भारत की पूर्वी सीमा के भारतीय राज्य-क्षेत्र में जाली भारतीय नोट परिचालित किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) इस आरोप को सिद्ध करने वाला कोई प्रमाण नहीं मिला है।

(ख) और (ग). ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते।

Indo-Pak Meeting on Irrigation Projects in East India

*1505. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3080 on the 6th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the meeting of experts of the two countries for an exchange of information on irrigation projects in Eastern India has since taken place ; and

(b) if so, when and what was the venue of the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) The meeting is expected to take place at New Delhi early in May 1968.

Old Age Pension Scheme in U.P. and West Bengal

*1507. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that old age pension scheme in U. P. and West Bengal has been discontinued ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a number of applications are pending ; and

(d) if so, the number of such applications as on the 1st January, 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA] : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Yes, 196 applications in Uttar Pradesh. Information regarding West Bengal is not available.

मूल्यों को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं का फ़ालतू भंडार

*1510. **श्री देवराव पाटिल** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने खाद्यान्नों के अतिरिक्त उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं का फालतू भंडार बनाने का निर्णय किया है जिससे कम से कम एक वर्ष तक मूल्य स्थिर रह सके तथा उत्पादकों और उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की रक्षा हो सके; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख). कुछ वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है, लेकिन सरकार ने कोई अन्तिम फैसला नहीं किया है।

Electricity to Birla Firms in U.P.

*1511. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Birla Firms are getting electricity at a very cheap rate in U. P. ; and

(b) if so, what is the rate and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) There is only one Birla firm in Uttar Pradesh *viz.* Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd. which gets electricity at a concessional rate.

(b) The rate is 1.997717 paise per kwh for the supply of 55 MW of power. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have indicated that this rate was settled after protracted negotiations during 1959 as at that time it was the highest among the rates at which power had been given to the other aluminium factories in the country.

Supreme Court Judgment on Promotion of I.T.Os.

*1512. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 290 on the 25th May, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the implications of the Supreme Court's judgement on promotion of Income-tax officers have since been examined and decisions taken ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Final decision will be taken shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The judgement raised many further points for decision particularly those relating to methods of calculation and the base for apportionment of quotas, *i.e.*, 'actual recruitment' or 'vacancies'. This has necessitated considerable examination and need for legal advice at different levels.

सेवा निवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आवास की समस्या

*1513. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा** :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में सेवानिवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारियों की आवास की समस्या की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनकी आवास की समस्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों के लिये मकान बनाने के हेतु दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत कुछ प्लाट आरक्षित करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) : जी नहीं. दिल्ली में भूमि के बड़े पैमाने पर अधिग्रहण, विकास तथा निपटान की योजना में विकसित रिहायशी प्लाटों के आवंटन के मामले में ऐसे लोगों के लिए आरक्षण की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

Ayurvedic Council

*1514. SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI JAMNA LAL :
SHRI RAM GOPAL :
SHALWALE :

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to constitute an Ayurvedic Council for the development of Ayurvedic System of medicine.

(b) if so, the time by which the said Council is likely to be constituted ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA-NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) A Central Council of Indian Systems of Medicine including Homoeopathy is proposed to be constituted.

(b) It is not possible to indicate at this stage as to when the proposed Council will be constituted.

(c) Does not arise.

High Level Parliamentary Committee for Harijans

*1515. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up a high level Parliamentary Committee to see that the constitutional provisions about Harijans and other tribals are translated into action; and

(b) if so, when the Committee is going to be formed and what will be its scope of work and personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir ; the matter is under consideration.

Accommodation for Press Correspondents

*1516. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to allot 2-room and 1-room suites of new hostel buildings to the Press Pool ; and

(b) if so, whether such accommodations will be offered to accredited Press Correspondents on out-of-turn basis on payment of standard rent ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

Fertilizer Plant at Bhatinda

*1517. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have submitted a proposal to set up jointly, with the Central Government a naphtha based plant at Bhatinda worth Rs. 35 crores to produce 2,00,000 tonnes of nitrogen annually ; and

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The proposal of the Punjab Government is being studied along with the other proposals, one submitted by the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation, a State Government Undertaking and the other expanding the Nangal Unit submitted by the P & D Division of the Fertilizer Corporation of India. It will take some time to take a final decision in including one or the other of the proposals in the Fourth Plan.

विदेशी बैंकों में भारतीयों के खाते

1518 श्री टी० पी० शाह : क्या वित्त मंत्री ।अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5948 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन किन भारतीयों ने नियमों के विरुद्ध विदेशी बैंकों में खाते खोले हैं और उनके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) विदेशी बैंको में किन-किन सैनिक अधिकारियों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के खाते हैं और उनमें कितनी-कितनीं राशि जमा है और वह कहां से प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को उन व्यक्तियों का पता है जिन्होंने स्विटजरलैंड में बैंकों में खाते खोल रखे हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) सूचना किस अवधि के लिए चाहिये, यह प्रश्न में नहीं कहा गया है। जिन भारतीयों ने अधिकृत ढंग से विदेशों में बैंक खाते खोले हैं और जिनके बारे में प्रवर्तन निदेशालय को ईसवी सन् 1965,1966 और 1967 के दौरान पता चला है उनके सम्बन्ध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

(ख) लोक सभा में 8 जून 1967 को पूछे गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1799 के उत्तर में जैसा पहले ही बताया जा चुका है, खाते खोलने वालों के काम-धंधे के आधार पर कोई वर्गीकरण नहीं रखा जाता है। सब खातेदारों की सूची पहले ही दी जा चुकी है। सामान्यतया विदेशों में अर्जित धन से ही खाते खोले जाते हैं और भारत से कोई रुपया भेजने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाती है।

(ग) सरकार को ऐसे खातों के बारे में उतनी ही सूचना है जितनी खातेदारों ने घोषित की है अथवा प्रवर्तन निदेशालय ने खोज निकाली है।

Assistance for Promotion of Ayurvedic Research

*1519. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on Ayurvedic Research during the last 3 years, year-wise ; and

(b) the results of these researches in Ayurveda ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA): (a) The following amounts were spent on Ayurvedic Research during the last three years :

Year	Under purely Central schemes. Rs.	Under Centrally sponsored schemes. Rs.
1965-66	10,70,210	3,93,000
1966-67	15,80,345	24,000
1967-68	15,64,500	3,25,000

In addition the following grants were also sanctioned to the Institute for Ayurvedic Studies and Research, Jamnagar and post-graduate Institute of Indian Medicine, Varanasi for Post-graduate education which includes Ayurvedic Research also. Separate figures for Research are not available.

1965-66	Rs. 19,12,500
1966-67	Rs. 15,35,000
1967-68	Rs. 17,57,500

(b) The Institute for Ayurvedic Studies and Research, Jamnagar, the Post-graduate Institute of Indian Medicine at the Benaras Hindu University and researches sponsored in collaboration with State Governments and Voluntary Organisations have established a *prima facie* basis for the therapeutic claims ascribed to some of the single drugs and compounded medicines in the classical ayurvedic texts. These programmes implemented on the recommendations of the Central Council of Ayurvedic Research from the beginning of 1963, which have yielded a considerable amount of data, are still continuing. It is too early to draw definite conclusions since the results have to be subjected to final assessment.

Tibbia College Teachers Committee

*1520. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the strong action threat from the Teachers' Committee of the Tibbia College against the Management Board for its anti-education and anti-teacher tactics ;

(b) if so, the demands of the teachers and whether they have been considered ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA): (a) No such resolution or communication has been received from the Adhyapak Samiti. However, press reports of a threat of action have come to the notice of the Delhi Administration.

(b) The demands of the teaching staff include revision of pay-scales, grant of non-practising allowance and other allowances, payment of gratuity and pension. The same have been considered by the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Board.

(c) The recommendations of the Board are under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

Domestic Power for Types II & III Quarters in Delhi

*1521. SHRI HARI KRISHNA :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that domestic power has not been provided in types II and III Government quarters in Delhi ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that those allottees who ask for power have to instal it at their own cost in the quarters ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It has recently been decided to provide one A. C. power plug per house on request from individual tenants. Government's liability in each case will be limited to Rs. 200/- and the tenants will have to pay additional rent on it. Any expenditure in excess of Rs. 200/- is to be borne by the tenants themselves.

Senior Physicians in C. G. H. S.

*1522. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH. FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of specified and unspecified posts of Senior Physicians in the grade of Rs. 1300-1800 in the Central Health Service ;

(b) the number of posts which have been filled up ; and

(c) the number of such posts which are still lying vacant and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA): (a) There are no posts of Senior Physicians in grade of Rs. 1300-1800 in the Central Health Service.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड

*1523. **श्री रा० स्वा० विद्यार्थी** : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड में कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1967-68 में उन पर कुल कितना धन व्यय हुआ; और

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों में इस बोर्ड ने क्या कार्य किया है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फुलरेणु गुह) : (क) 178, जिस में केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड की अध्यक्ष भी शामिल हैं। इनमें 42 निरीक्षक तथा कल्याण अधिकारी, जो राज्य बोर्डों से संलग्न हैं, शामिल है।

(ख) 12,16,249·55 रुपए ।

(ग) पिछले पांच सालों में केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड ने निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रम चलाये हैं :-

(1) सामान्य सहायक अनुदान कार्यक्रम ।
(2) महिला मंडलों को अनुदान ।
(3) अवकाश गृह ।
(4) कल्याण विस्तार प्रयोजनाएं (शहरी) ।
(5) रैन बसेरे ।
(6) कल्याण विस्तार प्रायोजनाएं (ग्रामीण) ।
(7) परिवार तथा बाल कल्याण सेवाओं की योजना ।
(8) परिवार तथा बाल कल्याण कार्यक्रमों के लिए कर्मचारियों का प्रशिक्षण ।
(9) विशेष बाल कल्याण कार्यक्रम ।
(10) व्यस्क स्त्रियों के लिए शिक्षा के संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रम ।
(11) सामाजिक आर्थिक कार्यक्रम ।

उक्त कार्यक्रमों के लिए मंजूर की गई अनुदानों के सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा विवरण में दिया गया है । जोकि सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT 1071/68]

Barauni Fertilizer Project

*1524. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that owing to failure of the Bihar Government to acquire land for the Barauni Fertilizer Project, Government propose to withdraw this project from Bihar ; and

(b) whether there are any other reasons for the proposed withdrawal of the project and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) No, sir. There is no such proposal,

(b) Does not arise.

Bogus Hundiwalas of Bombay

*1525. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of bogus Hundiwalas of Bombay, who have admitted that the loans alleged to be given on "hundis" by them, were bogus ; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by Government to prevent bogus hundi transactions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1072/68].

(b) Bogus hundi transactions have been considerably reduced as a result of the steps taken by the Government to break hundi racket. No further action is under consideration of the Government for the present.

Fertilizer Plant at Gujarat by Tatas

*1526. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had referred the proposals of Tatas to set up a fertilizer factory at Gujarat to the Planning Commission for an independent assessment ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Commission has completed its work ;

(c) if so, the views of the Commission ; and

(d) when a final decision in this regard will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) Yes Sir. The Tata proposals has been referred to the Planning Commission for a detailed examination in the light of the future demand pattern of fertilizer and other relevant consideration.

(b) to (c). The Planning Commission not yet completed the examination. It may take some time more to arrive at a final decision.

Iddikki Hydel Project

8730. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers of the Hindustan Construction Company working on the Idikki Hydal Project have been terrorised and assaulted by the Marxist-led Union and asked to join the Communist Union ;

(b) whether the management of Hindustan Construction has asked the Chief Construction Engineer to arrange for a posse of Armed Police on the project site to protect the lives of the staff and workers who are living in great terror ;

(c) whether three Supervisors and fourteen workers of the Hindustan Construction have been severely assaulted by the workers of the Marxist Union ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to protect the workers and ensure the smooth progress of the work ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The Hindustan Construction Company have been given the contract for the construction of the Cheruthoni and Idikki dams of the Idikki Hydro-Electric Project in Kerala State. It is reported that there was a dispute between the Hindustan Construction Company and the Idikki Project Construction Workers Union which has been operating in other areas of the project, as the Company did not agree to the visit by other workers to the lines of their own workers They had suspended work from the 23rd March, 1968 after clashes between their employees and other workers. It has been alleged by the Company that one of the Supervisors was stabbed and two others were assaulted. It has also been alleged that a sub-contractor of the company assaulted a worker of the Kerala State Electricity Board. The Company requested the Kerala State Electricity Board that further arrangements may be made for ensuring maintenance of law and order. The State Government have strengthened the Police force in the area. They have decided to establish a Police Station in that area and have posted a District Labour Officer to settle labour disputes. The State Government is also taking steps to appoint a Magistrate with executive magisterial powers to deal with the law and other situation. The State Minister for Electricity has also visited the area and has had discussions with the representatives of the Company. The State Govt. have reported that the situation is at present peaceful and conducive for resumption of work by the Hindustan Construction Company. It is reported that work has been resumed by the Hindustan Construction Company from 23rd April, 1968.

पत्रकारों के लिए रिहायशी मकान

8731. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के कितने पत्रकारों ने पिछले पांच वर्षों में रिहायशी मकानों के लिये सरकार को आवेदन किया है ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने पत्रकारों को अब तक रिहायशी मकान दिये गये हैं ;

(ग) लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के लिये मान्यता प्राप्त उन संवाद दाताओं की संख्या कितनी है जिनको रिहायशी मकान दिये गये हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने पत्रकारों को नियमित आधार पर रिहायशी मकान देने के लिये कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). मान्यता प्राप्त संवाददाताओं की प्रतीक्षा सूची प्रेस एसोसियेशन के द्वारा अनुरक्षित की जाती है तथा संवाददाताओं के पूल में से आवंटन भी उन्हीं की सिफ़ारिशों पर किया जाता है। सरकारी निवास स्थान के लिए जिन पत्रकारों ने आवेदन दिये हैं उनकी संख्या के संबन्ध में कोई संख्यात्मक आंकड़े सरकार के द्वारा नहीं रखे जाते। इस समय प्रैस पूल में 88 निवास-स्थान हैं और वह सभी मान्यता प्राप्त संवाद-दाताओं को आवंटित हैं।

(ग) ऐसा कोई संवाददाता नहीं है जो कि लोक सभा और राज्य सभा का मान्यता प्राप्त हो। प्रेसपूल से केवल उन्हीं मन्यता प्राप्त संवाददाताओं को आवंटन किया जाता है जिनकी प्रेस एसोसियेशन सिफारिश करती है।

(घ) और (ङ). सरकार ने दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल के अन्तर्गत एक अलग से प्रेस पूल बनाया है जिसमें इस समय 88 रिहायशी यूनिट हैं। प्रेस पूल में प्रति वर्ष 5 यूनिट और शामिल करने का भी सरकार ने निर्णय किया है। प्रेस पूल में लीव तथा लाइसेंस आधार पर आवंटन किया जाता है।

उद्योगों के विकास के लिए महाराष्ट्र के लिए धन का नियतन

8732 **श्री देवराव पाटिल** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि योजना आयोग ने महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लिये सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के विकास के लिये और उर्वरक उद्योग के लिये वर्ष 1968-69 के लिये कितना धन नियत किया है ?

उप-प्रधन मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : महाराष्ट्र की 1968-69 की वार्षिक आयोजना में क्षेत्रवार परिव्यय अभी अंतिम रूप से निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

Literacy among Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes

8733. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the census of 1961, the percentage of literacy among females belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is 3.3 and 3.2 respectively ;

(b) if so, the special steps which Government have taken or are proposed to be taken to increase the percentage of literacy to the level of the All India average ; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to set up a national committee for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes to advise the Government regarding the educational advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SMT. PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). The relevant literacy figures are as follows :—

	Male	Female
All communities	34.4	12.9
Scheduled Castes	16.96	3.29
Scheduled Tribes	13.83	3.16

It will be seen that, even for the country as a whole the level of literacy amongst females is much below that of males. The main factors responsible for the situation are socio-economic level and geographical location.

A large number of primary schools have been established during the three Plans ; but the enrolment of girl students is still very low. To encourage enrolment, the following facilities have been provided:

Exemption from tuition fee.

Free supply of uniforms, mid-day meals and text books.

Establishment of special hostels for girls.

Scholarships and stipends.

It is expected that with the enforcement of compulsory primary education, the present differences will gradually disappear.

(c) No, Sir.

Foreigners Employed in Private and Public Limited Companies

8724. SHAI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of restrictions imposed by Government on foreigners employed in private and public limited companies and their remittances abroad ;

(b) the amounts remitted abroad, year-wise, by such foreigners during the last five years ending the 31st December, 1967 ; and

(c) the manner in which these foreigners are allowed to take home their assets

accumulated in India when they finally leave the country ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Foreign nationals can be employed only after obtaining approval of competent authorities. Before granting approval, an examination is made about the essentiality of such engagement with reference to the availability of Indian personnel, needs of the project and financial implications.

No remittance from India can be made without prior approval of the Reserve Bank. Recurring remittance facilities are however granted by the Bank on being satisfied about the need for and the nature of the commitments abroad. Normally these recurring remittance facilities are not to exceed 50% of monthly salary or Rs. 2360 whichever is less.

Separate statistics are not maintained regarding remittances made by such foreigners since these form a part of the total overall remittances made by all foreigners and which also include other items like remittance of savings, capital transfers etc.

(c) Retiring foreign nationals are granted full repatriation facilities in respect of currently remittable assets such as savings in Bank, gratuity, provident fund, insurance policies and sale proceeds of personal effects. Capital assets, if any, can be repatriated only in instalments, the first instalment being of Rs. 75,000 and the balance in annual instalments not exceeding Rs. 20,000.

Furnishing of Returns of Income-tax by Indian Employed in Embassies

8735. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of foreign missions who is not furnish the names and annual returns of their Indian employees for the purposes of income-tax and the number of years they have done so, Embassy-wise ;

(b) the steps taken by Government to enforce the taxation laws of the State on these foreign Embassies ;

(c) the reasons why Indian employees of the foreign missions cannot be called upon by a public notice to submit their returns directly to the State on pain of being punished under the taxation laws ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to prevent the escape of these Indian employees from taxation ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The following Foreign Missions have not furnished names and particulars of their Indian employees for any year :—

(1) Afganistan.
(2) Algeria.
(3) Chile.
(4) Cuba.
(5) Finland.
(6) Federal Republic of Germany.
(7) Hungary.
(8) Ireland.
(9) Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.
(10) Nepal.
(11) Rumania.
(12) Vietnam(D).

(b) and (d). Under International Law Foreign Missions enjoy immunity from the application of tax laws of the country. However, efforts are being made through the Ministry of External Affairs to persuade these Foreign Missions to co-operate with the Income-tax Department and to furnish the lists and particulars of their Indian employess and also to deduct tax at source, wherever due, from the salaries paid to the Indian employees.

(c) Section 139(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 requires every person whose total income exceeds the maximum amount which is not chargeable to income-tax, to furnish a return of his income to the Income-tax Department and section 271 contains a provision for the levy of penalty for failure to comply with this requirement. These Sections apply to employees of foreign missions as much as to others who are assessable in India. Definite action is possible only where the names and addresses of the employees are known to the

Department. Wherever sush information is available, action is being taken.

Raid on Premises of Film Financiers and Distributors

8736. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of film producers, film financiers, film distributors and other connected with the film industry whose premises were raided for finding out black money transactions during the year ending the 31st December, 1967 with dates of such raids ;

(b) the particulars of money and material seized in each raid ; and

(c) the action taken in each case by Government ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) M/s Key Productions, Film Producers, raided on 29-6-1967.

M/s United Enterprises, Film Financiers, raided on 30-6-1967.

(b) No money or other valuables have been seized during either of the above raids. Books of accounts and documents indicating payment of 'on money' to film artistes have been seized.

(c) The documents seized have been scrutinised. The assessments of the artistes, to whom black money payments are alleged to have been made by the film producers, have been reopened. The assessments of the film financiers have also been reopened. Those of the film producers are already pending. Investigations in all the cases are in progress, and the assessments will be completed after taking into account the material seized by the Department during the search.

Installation of Sulphuric Acid Plant at Sindri

8737. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government examined similar collaborations proposals from other countries with regard to the capital outlay and terms of collaboration before entering into a pact with the Techno Export of Bulgaria for the installation of a sulphuric acid plant at Sindri ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for accepting the offer of the Bulgarian firm over others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., received another proposal from a Belgian party which was also examined before entering into a pact with the Techno Exports of Bulgaria.

(b) The reasons for accepting the Bulgarian offer are as follows :

(i) Comparatively lower price *vis-a-vis* the Belgian offer.

(ii) Supply of technical know-how for the design of complete Sulphuric Acid Plant based on pyrites and use of this know-how in future plants without any payment.

(iii) Extension of credit on liberal terms.

Idikki Project

8738. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assistant General Manager of the Hindustan Construction Company said that his company would not resume work till Idikki project area is declared 'protected area' and sense of security is created on the project site ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Hindustan Construction Company have been given the contract for the construction of the Cheruthoni and Idikki *dams* of the Idikki Hydro-Electric Project in Kerala State. It is reported that there was a dispute between the Hindustan Construction Co. and the Idikki Project Construction Workers Union which has been functioning in other areas of the

Project, as the Company did not agree to the visit by other workers to the lines of their own workers. They had suspended work from the 23rd March, 1968 after clashes between their employees and other workers. They requested the State Electricity Board that further arrangements may be made for ensuring maintenance of law and order, including the declaration of the project area as 'Protected area', before they could resume work. Since the declaration of the area as a 'protected area' is possible only under the Defence of India Rules which are no longer operative, the Board have explained that under the existing laws it is not possible to declare the area as 'protected area'. The State Government have decided to establish a Police Station in the area and have posted a District Labour Officer to settle labour disputes. The State Goverment is taking steps to appoint a Magistrate with executive magisterial powers to deal with the law and order situation. The Police have registered cases against some persons from both the sides. Discussions have also been held by the State Minister for Electricity with the representatives of the Hindustan Construction Company. The State Government have reported that all steps have been taken to create a proper atmosphere for uninterrupted work. It is reported that the Hindustan Construction Company have resumed work since 23rd April, 1968.

Research in Cancer Treatment

8739. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any specific research has been conducted for checking of Cencer at an initial stage ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the names of institutes and organisations which are conducting research into the etiology and treatment of cancer ; and

(d) whether Government propose to increase these centres to all important cities particularly in Madurai and Trichinopoly in Madras State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) (i) Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta.

(ii) Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay.

(iii) Cancer Institute, Madras.

(iv) Medical College (Pathological Department) Agra.

(d) This will depend on the availability of resources.

Cost of Electrification of a Village

8740. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the various constituents of the cost of electrification of a village ;

(b) whether this cost is uniform in all the states ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) the measures taken by Government so far to reduce the cost of electrification of a village with details thereof ;

(e) whether there is any research cell run by Government aimed at reducing the cost of rural electrification ; and

(f) if so, the broad features of the work presented by the cell ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) The cost of electrifying a village mainly comprises :

(i) High-tension line for which 11 kV has been adopted as a standard voltage ;

(ii) A step-down sub-station ; and

(iii) Low-tension distribution system, including service lines.

(b) and (c). The cost of electrification of a village varies from State to State and also from region to region in the same State, because of variations in the length of high tension and low tension required for electrifying individual villages, and

variations in the cost of labour and cost of materials.

(d) (i) Substitution of steel poles by wood and/or RCC/PCC poles ;

(ii) Substitution of copper conductors by ACSR or all-aluminium conductors ;

(iii) Use of fly-ash wherever possible in place of cement for manufacture of RCC poles ;

(iv) Available offers of Shramdan ;

(v) Standardization of construction materials and methods ;

(vi) Relaxation of rigid technical standards consistent with safety;

(vii) Electrification of villages and energisation of pumpsets in clus-ters ;

(viii) Electrification of those areas which fall in the vicinity of existing lines.

(e) and (f). All the State Electricity Boards have rural electric planning cells for taking up coordinated programmes of rural electrification. A construction manual and a manual on standerdisation of Construction of rural lines have been prepared by Central Water and Power Commission and sent to all the States for guidance. Experiments are being conducted by the Power Research Institute of the Central Water and Power Commission for reducing the cost of rural electrification. At present experiments are being conducted on the use of single-phase single-wire earth return system.

Electricity Tariff for Industrial and Agricultural Purposes

8741. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to State :

(a) the electricity tariff for industrial and agricultural purposes in various States;

(b) the reasons for these ratest being kept almost at par, when the return from agriculture does not exeeed 15 per cent to 20 per cent and is subject to force majure conditions and the rates for industrial tariff in which the return is 35 per cent to 40 per cent or even more and is more secured than agriculture;

(c) whether Government are of the view that the present rate applicable to agricultural consumers of power is impracticable and does not account for the realities of our agriculture; and

(d) if so, the steps to rationalise the tariff and provide the same to farmers at cheaper rate ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). A statement indicating the average electricity tariff rates Statewise for industrial and agricultural purposes, is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT– 1073/68]

As indicated in the statment laid on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 986 on 1.4.1968 power supply for agriculturists is generally at 400 volts involving expenditure on transmission from high voltage and distribution at medium voltage whereas power for heavy industries is made at high voltage. volf of supply, maximum demand, consumption and load factor are higher in the case of industrial consumers than in the case of agricultural consumers. For these reasons, tariff rates for heavy industries are lower than tariff rates for agricultural purposes. As compared with the rates for small industries and medium industries, tariff rates for agricultural purposes are lower in the States of Andhra pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa (hydro area), Rajasthan, U.P. and West Bengal. The Government of India have approved the scheme of subsidising agricultural tariff rates which were more than 12 paise per kwh as on 1.1.1966. The subsid is to be shared between the Centre and the States on the basis of 50 : 50. The scheme is initially to operate for a period of 3 years from 1966-67.

Rural electrification Programme

8742. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER pleased to state :

(a) the steps which Government are taking or propose to take to arrange for the funds required for Rural Electrification extension programme in states;

(b) the schemes prepared by Government for tapping the rich cultivators and rich pockets in Agricultural sector for financing the rural electrification extension programme;

(c) whether State Governments have come forward with such schemes for rural electrification extension; and

(d) if so, the names of States and the details of the schemes submitted by them and Government's reaction thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (d). Central assistance is provided for rural electrification schemes in the States which are formulated with a bias towards energisation of irrigation pumpsets. In order to maximise the resources for extension of rural electrification, the State Governments/State Electricity Boards have been advised to approach financing institutions for loans and to consider collection from agriculturists of advance deposits of 1000/- to Rs. 2000/- per connection. These deposits cold be gradually adjusted against the payment of electricity bills. Land Mortgage Banks may provide the cultivators the loan assistance to the extent of the amount of deposit and this would be eligible for refinance facilities by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation under the Campact Area Schemes. At its first meeting on the 9th March, 1968 the Central Electricity Consultative Council which consists of representatives of some of the State Governments and the State Electricity Boards, difficulties were pointed out in collection of advance deposits from agriculturists and availing of loans from financing institutions. As recommended by the Council the matter of financing rural electrification schemes is being cosidered further with a view to formulating measures for increasing the resources for rural electrification.

Pumping Sets for Agricultural Purposes

8743. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not allowing a pumpset to be used on number of wells in an agricultural field;

(b) the rules and regulations under which it is prohibited to utilize single pumpset on number of wells having connections of electricity in the agricultural fields owned by a single owner ;

(c) whether Government are aware that this particular proeedure is very inconvenient and calls far an additional investment from the hard earned currency of the cultivators! and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). Under sections 49 and 79 of Electricity (Supply) Act 1948, the State Electricity Boards are competent to fram conditions for the supply of electricity Under rule 45 of the Indian Electricity rules 1956, no electrical installation work shall be carried out except by an electrical contractor licensed in this behalf by the State Government and under the direct spupervision of a person holding a certificate of competency issued or recognised by the State Government. Under rule 47 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, the supplier is required to inspect and test the applicant's installation upon receipt of an application for new or additional supply of energy. There is, therefore, no prohibition in shifting of the electrical pumpset from one well to the other provided the conditions of supply and the provisions of the Indian Electricity Rules 1956 are complied with. Under Rule 133 of the Indian Electricity Rules, State Governments are competent to relax Rules, 45 and 47 generally or in particular cases to such extent and subject to such conditions as they think fit.

Renting of Houses in Delhi Built With Govt. Loans

8744. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether, under the existing rules, people are given loans by Government for building houses on the condition that they would live in the houses themselves and that generally this condition is not observed;

(b) whether Government have been requested by the Delhi Development Authority to legalize the renting of houses built with loans from Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) The Low and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes formulated by this Ministry provide for grant of loan to eligible persons for construction of houses for their bonafide redsidential use. However, in reply to a reference from Delhi Administration they were informed in July, 1965 that a loanee who resided in a house built under these schemes might let out a portion of it. He might also let out the whole house if he was not residing in the town where he had built the house and had taken up residence elsewhere due to exigencies of service, profession or business. This would apply equally to other Union Territories. As regards the State Governments, they themselves are competent to frame rules on the subject under these two schemes. No restriction regarding letting of houses on rent, has, however, been laid down under the Village Housing Projects Scheme or under the Rules for grant of House Building Advance to Central Government employees.

(b) No.

(c) The question does not arise.

Income-tax Arrears from certain Companies

8745. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) the arrears of Income-tax and other dues at present outstanding against (i) Commentation Patel, Bombay (ii) Lallubhai Aminchand (P) Ltd., and (iii) Blundel Eomite Paints Ltd; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to realise the same ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Income-tax Against some Companies

8746. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the arrears of income-tax due at present from (i) Mafatlal Gagalbhai and Company (P) Ltd., (ii) New Shorrock Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., (iii) Standard Mills Ltd., (iv) Indian Dystuff Industries Ltd., (v) M.G. Investment Corporation Ltd., (vi) Mafatlal Services (P) Ltd., and (vii) Polyolefins Industries Ltd. ;

(b) whether any case of tax evasion has been found in respect of those companies ; and

(c) if so, the steps which are being taken by Government to realise the same ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Central Scholarship for Harijan Students

8747. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Social Welfare Committee approved Central Scholarships to the States for Harijan students in M.B.B.S., Engineering and Technical Institutes in the year 1967-68 ;

(b) if so, the number of students granted scholarships in each State during 1967-68 ; and

(c) if no scholarships have been given, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) No such committee has been appointed by the Government of India.

(b) and (c). Does not arise,

Harijan Boarding Hostels

8748. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Harijan Boarding Hostels in the States ; and

(b) the amount of grant-in-aid granted to these Hostels every year and the amount granted to each boarder per month ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) The total number of Harijan Boarding Hostels set up/aided during the Third Five Year Plan is 2933.

(b) The amount of grant-in-aid varies from State to State and even in respect of a particular State from year to year. The amount of boarding grant similarly varies from State to State. However, in Andhra Pradesh, each boarder is given a grant of Rs. 20 - per month.

मैसर्स ओरिएन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन

8749. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स ओरिएन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के अंशधारी किसी हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार के सदस्य हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परिवार के इन सदस्यों द्वारा और कौन-कौन सी फर्म चलायी जाती हैं, उनके निदेशक बोर्ड के सदस्य कौन-कौन हैं और वे कहां-कहां हैं; और

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों में इन फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों ने सरकार को कितना आय-कर दिया ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं । वे रिश्तेदार तो हैं परन्तु एक ही हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार के सदस्य नहीं हैं ।

(क) और (ग). यह प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

मैसर्स रामलाल जवाहरलाल, उज्जैन

8750. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उज्जैन की फर्म मैसर्स रामलाल जवाहरलाल के भू-गृहादि में जनवरी, 1967 में आग लग गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस फर्म का बीमा हुआ था, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उस फर्म को सम्बन्धित बीमा कम्पनी से प्रतिकर के रूप में भारी राशि प्राप्त हुई थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस बीमा कम्पनी का नाम क्या है, जिसके पास फर्म ने बीमा करवा रखा था और उस फर्म ने उस बीमा कम्पनी से प्रतिकर के रूप में कितनी राशि प्राप्त की; और

(घ) क्या सच है कि उस फर्म ने इस शर्त पर कि उसमें आग लग गई थी सरकार को कोई आयकर नहीं दिया ?

उप प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) रामलाल जवाहरलाल, उज्जैन के यहां अप्रैल 1967 में आग लगी थी ।

(ख) और (ग). जी हां । लेकिन इस आग के सम्बन्ध में फर्म को युनाइटेड इण्डिया फायर एण्ड जनरल इंशयुरेंस कम्पनी उज्जैन से केवल 800 रुपये का मुआवजा मिला ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

Private Donations

8751. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether large funds are coming in the country in the name of private donations ;

(b) if so, the total amount received during the last five years ;

(c) the names of institutions which have received donations of more than rupees ten lakhs ; and

(d) the names of individuals who have received donations of more than one lakh rupees ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. For statistical purposes, private donations have a technical and a wider meaning and include items like gifts, unrelated private remittances, migrants' transfers, savings, remittances for family maintenance, upkeep of religious missions etc. It will thus not be possible to isolate receipts of the nature indicated in part (a) of this question and to give separate figures thereof.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—8751/68]. Data has been supplied for the period 1965, 1966 and 1967 only since the records relating to earlier years have been destroyed due to the expiry of three year period.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Demolition of Unauthorised Jhuggis in Delhi

8753. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he directed the Delhi Administration to go slow on the demolition of the unauthorised Jhuggis in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this directive;

(c) whether the Lt. Governor Delhi has disagreed with his proposal of go-slow directive ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that unauthorised occupation of land in Delhi has been increasing ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Clearance operations under the Jhuggis and Jhopris Removal Scheme have been suspended temporarily. Before removing squatters from their present places of squatting, the amenities provided at the sites to which the squatters are to be shifted are proposed to be inspected by a small committee.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

(e) During the last many years there has been a very rapid growth of the population of Delhi due to influx of displaced persons after partition of the country and the migration of persons from various parts of the country to the urban areas of Delhi in search of employment. This has resulted in wide-spread squatting on Government and public lands in Delhi.

Foreign Exchange for Export Promotion Purposes

8754. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the procedure for release of foreign exchange for export promotion purposes had been simplified recently ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The facility of blanket or lump sum release of foreign exchange to exporters for travel abroad for export promotion purposes has been liberalised recently. For eligibility, the minimum export performance requirements have been reduced from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs for non-traditional goods and from Rs. 50 lakhs (Rs. 100 lakhs for tea and jute goods) to Rs. 25 lakhs for traditional goods. Market studies, Advertisements abroad, Participation in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions and Procurement of samples and technical information relating to exports can also now be covered under this facility. To facilitate this, permit values can on application by the holders concerned be enhanced by 50%.

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को चिकित्सा महाविद्यालयों के लिये वित्तीय सहायता

8755. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय स्थापित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से वर्ष 1962 से आज तक वित्तीय

सहायता मांग रही है और केन्द्रीय सरकार सहायता देने से इन्कार करती रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). वार्षिक योजना 1968-69 के कार्यकारी दल ने एक नया चिकित्सा कालेज खोलने संबंधी राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव को मान लिया है। इस परियोजना के लिए राज्य सरकार को केन्द्रीय सहायता निर्धारितपैटर्न के अनुसार दी जायेगी ।

एडवांस इन्शोरेंस कम्पनी के प्रबन्ध-निदेशक की धर्म-पत्नी के निवास स्थान पर छापा

8756. **श्री राम चरण :**
श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 24 नवम्बर, 1965 को आयकर अधिकारियों ने बिना किसी अधिकार पत्र तथा किसी कारण के बिना ही एडवान्स इन्शोरेंस कम्पनी के प्रबन्ध-निदेशक श्री एम० सी० केडिया की धर्म-पत्नी के निवास स्थान पर छापा मारा था तथा वे सब लेखा-पुस्तकें, दस्तावेज और चाबियां ले गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस अनधिकृत छापे के बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

श्री एम० सी० केडिया की पत्नी का अपना कोई अलग निवास स्थान नहीं है। तलाशी बम्बई में 16, वालकेश्वर रोड में ली गई थी जहां श्री चिरंजी लाल गोयन्का, उसकी पत्नी, लड़कियां तथा दामाद श्री एम० सी० केडिया रहते थे। तलाशी बम्बई के केन्द्रीय कार्यक्षेत्र के आयकर आयुक्त द्वारा जारी किये गये वैध अधिकार-पत्र के आधार पर ली गई थी तथा तलाशी में बही-खाते, कागजात तथा चाबियां पकड़ी गई थीं, क्योंकि आयकर अधिनियम के अधीन कार्यवाही के लिए इन्हें सम्बद्ध तथा उपयोगी माना गया था ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

एडवांस इन्शोरेंस कम्पनी के प्रबन्ध-निदेशक की माता के मकान पर छापा

8757. **श्री राम चरण :**
श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेंट्रल सैक्शन बम्बई के आयकर अधिकारियों ने बिना किसी कारण के तथा अधिकार पत्र के बिना ही एडवान्स इंशोरेंस कम्पनी लिमिटेड के प्रबन्ध-निदेशक श्री एम० सी० केदिया की माता श्रीमती गिन्नीबाई केदिया के कानपुर निवास स्थान पर छापा मारा था तथा वे वहां से कुछ भी बरामद नहीं कर सके थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस अनधिकृत छापे के बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी नहीं। कानपुर में श्री एम० सी० केडिया के घर की तलाशी, बम्बई के केन्द्रीय कार्यक्षेत्र के आयकर आयुक्त द्वारा जारी किये गये वैध अधिकार पत्र के आधार पर ली गई थी। श्री केडिया की माता भी वहीं रह रही थीं। आयकर अधिनियम के अधीन कार्यवाही के लिये सम्बद्ध तथा उपयोगी कागज-पत्र मिलने का वैध कारण होने का आयकर आयुक्त को संतोष हो जाने पर ही तलाशी का अधिकार पत्र जारी किया गया था। तलाशी लेने पर इस प्रकार के कागज-पत्र मिले ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Meeting with P M. by Delegation of Calcutta Ladies Study Group

8758. SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN : SHRI DEIVEEKAN :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation from Calcutta Ladies Study Group met the Prime Minister in Delhi recently and explained the difficulties they faced while doing social work in that State ; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). Yes. The Calcutta Ladies Study Group met the Prime Minister on 30th March, 1968 and apprised her of the work they were doing. There was however, no discussion.

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये योजना

8759. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि 1968-69 की उनकी योजना में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जाये तथा जनसंख्या के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि भी बढ़ाई जाय, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

Immoral Traffic

8760. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over 95 per cent of cases registered under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic (in Women and Girls) Act fail in courts because of defective police investigation ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance for Relief Works in Maharashtra

8761. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the financial assistance as loans and grants given by the Central Government for relief measures to the Maharashtra State in 1966-67 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER GF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Loans and grants amounting to Rs. 4.50 crores and Rs. 3.50 crores respectively were paid to the Government of Maharashtra in 1966-67 towards expenditure on relief measures.

कोटा में केन्द्रीय पुलिस द्वारा पकड़े गये तस्करी के मामले

8762. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के कोटा में केन्द्रीय पुलिस द्वारा पकड़े गये अफीम, शराब और सोने की तस्करी के मामलों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है; और

(ख) वेतन, भत्तों और उस इमारत के किराये पर जिसमें केन्द्रीय पुलिस कोटा का कार्यालय स्थित है, 1967 में कितना धन व्यय किया गया है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका में हिन्दी

8763. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगर-पालिका के वरिष्ठ सदस्यों ने नगरपालिका में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के प्रश्न पर सरकार के साथ विचार विमर्श किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विचार विमर्श के दौरान सरकारी नीति के अनुसरण में काम करने पर बल दिया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां। बाद में इस विषय पर उप-राज्यपाल तथा मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद के साथ भी विचार विमर्श किया गया था।

(ख) और (ग). यह मान लिया गया है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका की भाषा विषयक नीति लगभग राज भाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1967 में व्यक्त नीति के अनुरूप ही होनी चाहिये।

गोरखपुर स्वायत्तशासी निकायों के पास भूमि

8764. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या निर्माण आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर जिले में प्रत्येक सरकारी उपक्रम के पास कुल कितनी भूमि है; और

(ख) उसमें से कितनी-कितनी भूमि पर किन-किन सरकारी अधिकारियों, कर्मचारियों, अर्ध-सरकारी कर्मचारियों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों ने भूमि खरीद कर अब तक मकान बनाये हैं तथा उनके पते क्या-क्या हैं तथा उन्होंने भूमि किस दर पर खरीदी है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंचाई के लिए पावर कनेक्शन

8765. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1966 में उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंचाई प्रयोजनों के लिए चार फर्लांग तक बिजली निःशुल्क लगवाई जा सकती थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्ष 1967 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया था कि सिंचाई प्रयोजनों के लिए बिजली दो फर्लांग तक निःशुल्क लगाई जाये और उससे अधिक दूरी में पावर कनेक्शन देने के लिये 1,000 रुपये प्रति फर्लांग की दर से धन लिया जाये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). 1966 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंचाई के लिए लगभग 27 अश्व-शक्ति भार तक चार फर्लांग प्रति 10 अश्व-शक्ति की दर पर फ्री लाईन सुविधा दी गई। 1967 में यह निर्णय किया गया कि निजी नलकूपों पम्पों को ऊर्जित करने के लिए 5 अश्व-शक्ति और इससे कम बिजली लेने वालों को दो फर्लांग तक तथा 7.5 अश्व-शक्ति और उससे अधिक बिजली लेने वालों को तीन फर्लांग तक फ्री-लाईन सुविधा दी जायेगी। जहां लाईन की लम्बाई फ्री लाईन सुविधा की सीमा से अधिक हो वहां उपभोक्ता को या तो सीमा से अधिक लाईन की कीमत देनी होगी या उस के बदले लाईन का किरायादेना होगा। 1967 में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने एक डिपाजिट स्कीम चलाई जिसके अनुसार दो से तीन फर्लांग फ्री लाईन सुविधा के बाद लाईन

बनाने के खर्च के लिये एक हजार रुपया प्रति-फर्लांग की दर से अंश रूप में जमा कराने का प्रबन्ध था। जनवरी 1968 से लाईन के प्रतिफर्लांग के लिए 1000 रुपया जमा कराने की स्कीम खत्म कर दी गई। अब उप-भोक्ता को उतनी रकम जमा करनी होती है जितनी कि लाईन (फ्री लाईन के अतिरिक्त) और उप-केन्द्र बनाने में लगने का अनुमान है। इस जमा की हुई रकम पर राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा दिए जाने वाले ब्याज की दर 3 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 6 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है और ब्याज समेत इस रकम का हिसाब 5 वर्षों के अन्दर 10 छमाही किश्तों में होगा। डिपाजिट स्कीम का प्रारम्भ ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के विस्तार के लिए राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के संसाधनों को अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से किया गया है। छोटे कृषकों के पम्पों को ऊर्जित करने के लिए जिन्हें 5/7.5 अश्व-शक्ति तक भार की आवश्यकता होती है, 1966 में दी जाने वाली फ्री लाईन सुविधा में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ।

बिक्री कर सहायक आयुक्त (न्यायिक), गोरखपुर

8766. **श्री भोलू प्रसाद** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोरखपुर क्षेत्र के बिक्री कर सहायक आयुक्त (न्यायिक) के कार्यालय को बन्द किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आने वाले बहराइच जिले और लखनऊ तथा बस्ती को फैजाबाद के साथ मिलाया जा रहा है; और गोरखपुर तथा देवरिया जिलों को वाराणसी क्षेत्र के साथ मिलाया जा रहा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि गोरखपुर क्षेत्र के कार्यालय को बन्द किये जाने के प्रस्ताव के विरुद्ध सरकार को गोरखपुर के आयकर तथा बिक्री पर वकील संघ की ओर से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) गोरखपुर में बिक्री कर के सहायक आयुक्त (न्यायिक), का कार्यालय जुलाई 1967 में समाप्त किया गया था।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) के कारण, सहायक आयुक्त (न्यायिक), बिक्री-कर, गोरखपुर के अपीलिय रेंज के देवरिया, बस्ती तथा बहराइच परिमण्डलों को सहायक आयुक्त (न्यायिक), बिक्री-कर, फैजाबाद के अपीलीय रेंज के साथ विलय कर दिया गया।

(ग) अपीलीय कार्य में कमी तथा अपीलीय अधिकारी द्वारा अपीलीय मामलों के निपटारे के लिए उच्च न्यायालय, इलाहाबाद द्वारा निर्धारित प्रतिमानों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, ये परिवर्तन किये गये हैं।

(घ) जी, हां।

(ङ) यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि सहायक आयुक्त (न्यायिक) बिक्री-कर, गोरखपुर के भूतपूर्व अपीलीय रेंज के गोरखपुर, देवरिया तथा बस्ती परिमण्डलों से सम्बन्धित अपीलों की सुनवाई सहायक आयुक्त (न्यायिक), बिक्री-कर, फैजाबाद रेंज द्वारा गोरखपुर में की जायेगी। बहराइच परिमंडल से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली अपीलों की सुनवाई उक्त अधिकारी द्वारा फैजाबाद में की जाएगी।

गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में कुएं खोदने के लिए नकद सहायता

8767. **श्री भोलू प्रसाद** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में गोरखपुर जिले में कच्चे कुओं का निर्माण करने के लिए उत्तर

प्रदेश सरकार ने कुल कितने व्यक्तियों की नकद सहायता दी थी; और

(ख) क्या सरकार उन व्यक्तियों के नामों तथा स्थानों का, जहां कूएं बनाये गये हैं, ब्यौरा देने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखेगी ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) 'लघु सिंचाई' के विषय का सम्बन्ध, जिसमें कूपों द्वारा सिंचाई करना शामिल है, खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास सहकारिता मंत्रालय (कृषि विभाग) से है । उस मंत्रालय द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने गोरखपुर जिले के 55,401 लोगों को 1966-67 के दौरान कच्चे कुएं बनाने के लिए 11,25,244 रुपये की सहायता दी थी ।

(ख) जी नहीं, क्योंकि ब्यौरा बहुत ही अधिक है ।

Seizure of Goods in Madras

8768. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that cloves, spices and nutmegs valued at Rs. 9 lakhs suspected to be contraband were seized by the Central Excise authorities near Chidambaram in Madras on the 4th April, 1968 ;

(b) if so, whether this was one of the biggest single seizure in the State ;

(c) whether any arrests have been made ; and

(d) if so, the action which has been taken against those held responsible ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) On 4th April, 1968 cloves, nutmegs, mace and nylon twine and thread in all worth about Rs. 9 lakhs and believed to be contraband were seized by the Central Excise officers in Pichavaram village of Chidambaram taluk in Madras.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) One person was arrested and subsequently released on bail.

(d) The case is under investigation.

Water Supply to Nepal from Eastern Canal of Gandak Project

8769. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the cusecs of water being provided to Nepal at present from the Eastern Canal of Gandak Project ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Nepal Government have requested the Government of India to increase the capacity of the Eastern Canal of Gandak Project to provide Nepal with 350 cusecs of water ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No water is yet being supplied at present to Nepal as the canals are not yet ready.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Eastern Canal of the Gandak Project is being designed to supply 350 cusecs to Nepal.

गांधी के सिक्कों का जारी किया जाना

8770. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री अमृना लाल :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री 4 मार्च, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2661 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने महात्मा गांधी जन्म शताब्दी के अवसर पर विशेष सिक्के तथा नोट जारी करने के बारे में इस बीच निर्णय कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या ऐसे सिक्के तथा नोट अन्य राष्ट्रीय नेताओं की स्मृति में जारी किये जायेंगे ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 2 अक्टूबर, 1969 को महात्मा गांधी की जन्म शताब्दी के अवसर पर निम्नलिखित मूल्यों के स्मारक सिक्के और करेंसी नोट जारी करने का विचार है

(i) एक रुपये से लेकर सौ रुपये तक के मूल्यों के सभी करेंसी नोट और बैंक नोट । ये नोट उसी आकार के होंगे जिस आकार के नोट इस समय छापे जा रहे हैं ।

(ii) दस दस रुपये के मूल्य के चांदी के सिक्के ।

(iii) एक एक रुपये के सिक्के और उससे कम मूल्य के पचास-पचास पैसे के और बीस बीस पैसे के सिक्के ।

(ग) इस प्रश्न पर, उचित समय पर विचार करना होगा । इस विषय में कोई सामान्य सिद्धान्त नहीं बनाया जा सकता ।

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिये पृथक वित्त आयोग

8771. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्तमान वित्त आयोग के निदेशक-पदों में संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को शामिल नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या कुछ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि उनके लिए एक पृथक वित्त आयोग बनाया जाये ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) संविधान में संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए वित्त आयोग नियुक्त करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है । फिर भी संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की अपने वचनबद्ध व्यय को पूरा करने की वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं के बारे में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग का एक अध्ययन दल जांच-पड़ताल कर रहा है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

Construction of Low-cost Houses by D.D.A.

8772. **SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI** :
SHRI O. P. TYAGI :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme for the construction of low cost prefabricated flats has been drawn up by the Delhi Development Authority ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the estimated cost of these flats ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). Yes, on experimental basis the Delhi Development Authority have taken up construction of 280 prefabricated multi-storeyed houses in Block 'C' of Safdarjang Residential Scheme (Bhimnagri). Out of these, 72 houses are expected to be completed shortly and will be put to sale to general public in the Middle Income Group, i.e. whose annual income ranges between Rs. 6,001 and Rs. 15,000. These flats will be offered for sale to persons who do not own in Delhi any other plot or house in full or part on lease-hold/free hold basis in their own names or in the name of their wife-husband or any dependant relations and who have been residing in Delhi for the last five years. The estimated cost of construction of each three-roomed set, with kitchen and W.C. (Plinth area 706 sq. ft.) is Rs. 24,300, including the cost of land. 50% of the dwelling units will be reserved for salaried group and 15% for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes,

widows of defence personnel; political sufferers and ex-servicemen, who are otherwise eligible for allotment, both in the salaried and non-salaried groups.

Lube Oil Barrels and Bitumen Drums for I O C.

8773. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total annual requirement of the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. for lube oil barrels and bitumen drums ;

(b) whether the Corporation is meeting its requirement for these items by inviting offers through public tenders or by purchasing through negotiations with the manufacturers ;

(c) whether all the licensed manufacturers of these items are being invited to quote against the enquiries of the Corporation ; and

(d) if so, whether all the offers so received are considered by the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) The estimated requirement of the Indian Oil Corporation for lube oil barrels during 1968-69 is 12,54,000 and for bitumen barrels 1,50,000 to 2,00,000.

(b) The requirement of these barrels is met by inviting public tenders except for supplies from the Ordnance Factory, Bhusaval.

(c) Public tenders are invited.

(d) Yes, Sir.

M/s. Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Company (P) Limited

8774. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5003 on the 25th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether orders on M/s. Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Company (P) Limited, have since been placed or are being placed by Indian Oil Corporation at the rate of Rs. 44.50 per barrel as quoted by them at Calcutta ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) As matters connected with the black-listing of this firm are *subjudice*. Government will await Court decisions before considering the placing of orders wiih the firm.

मिट्टी के तेल के लिये पीपे

8776. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पीपों की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि बड़े नगरों में मिट्टी का तेल खुला बेचा जाये;

(ख) क्या उन स्थानों को जहां तेल के डिब्बों में भर कर भेजना जरूरी हो सरकार ने प्लास्टिक अथवा किसी अन्य सस्ती सामग्री के डिब्बों में तेल भेजने का कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार मिट्टी के तेल के वितरण से सब प्रतिबन्धों को हटाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया): (क) टिन प्लेटों की खपत में कमी करने के लिए तेल कम्पनियां कुछ क्षेत्रों के सिवाये, जहां प्रचुर मात्रा में परिवहन कठिन है, मिट्टी का तेल पीपों की बजाय आम तौर पर खुला बेच रही हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). मिट्टी का तेल बेचने के लिए टिन-पीपों के स्थान पर एक सस्ती एवं उपयुक्त सामग्री को अभी विकसित करना है ।

(घ) जी नहीं; जब तक सप्लाई का पर्याप्त मात्रा में पूर्ण आश्वासन प्राप्त नहीं हो जाता।

तरल पैट्रोलियम गैस

8777. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :**
श्री शिव चरण लाल :

क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिजली तथा तेल की तुलना में तरल गैस सस्ती तथा अधिक सुविधाजनक है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि तरल गैस के लिए इस समय सिलेंडरों की कोई कमी नहीं है तथा इनका निर्माण देश में बड़े पैमाने पर किया जा सकता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन करने तथा उसके उपयोग को लोकप्रिय न बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा नगर कल्याण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) तरल पैट्रोलियम गैस एक सुविधाजनक ईंधन है; किन्तु तापीय क्रिया के रूप में, मिट्टी के तेल की तुलना में इसका विपरित मूल्य घरेलू ईंधन प्रयोग के लिए उपभोक्ता को मंहगा पड़ता है। बिजली से इस की तुलना तभी की जा सकती है यदि घरेलू प्रयोग के लिए दी जाने वाली बिजली की दर मालूम हो।

(ख) तरल पैट्रोलियम गैस के वितरण के लिए सिलेंडरों की प्राप्ति में सुधार हुआ है, किन्तु फिर भी आवश्यकता की तुलना में कम हैं। सिलेंडरों के निर्माण के लिए अतिरिक्त क्षमता विकसित की जा रही है।

(ग) भाग (ख) के उत्तर को दृष्टि में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

जलसिंधी में नर्मदा नदी पर बांध

8778. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :**
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जलसिंधी में नर्मदा नदी पर बांध बनाने के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र सरकारों के बीच कोई करार हुआ है;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त निर्माण-कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है;

(ग) जलसिंधी में बनाये जाने वाले बांध को प्रत्येक राज्य के किस जलागम क्षेत्र से पानी मिलेगा ;

(घ) प्रत्येक राज्य की कितने एकड़ भूमि पानी में डूब जायेगी;

(ङ) इस परियोजना पर कितना धन व्यय होगा; और

(च) इस से कितने एकड़ भूमि पर सिंचाई की जायेगी ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (च). अपेक्षित जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यह यथा समय पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथी के औषधालय

8779. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :**
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में राष्ट्रपति शासन वाले प्रत्येक राज्य में और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में अलग अलग कितने नये आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथी के औषधालय खोले गये हैं; और

(ख) 1968-69 में इन राज्यों में और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में अलग अलग कुल कितने नये आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथी के औषधालय खोलने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Revenue collected by Income-Tax Department in Calcutta and Bombay

8780. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the revenue collection of all the Commissioners of Income-tax in Calcutta and Bombay during the last five years;

(b) whether the revenues in Calcutta have gone down as compared to that of Bombay progressively ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a)—

Year	Revenue collected in	
	CIT Charges at Bombay	CIT Charges at Calcutta
	(In crores of Rs.)	
1963-64	175.74	145.78
1964-65	199.95	161.00
1965-66	203.25	156.78
1966-67	224.67	155.80
1967-68	216.20	133.65
	(Provisional)	(Provisional)

(b) While the collections in Bombay Charges show an upward trend upto the year 1966-67, the collection in Calcutta Charges show a decline from 1965-66 onwards ;

(c) Lower collections in Calcutta charges are mainly due to the following reasons :—

(i) Lesser No. of higher income assessees;

(ii) Lesser No. of assessments completed and consequentiy lesser demand raised.

Arrears of Income-tax

8781. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total arrears of income-tax in the country up-to-date ;

(b) the total amount and ratio of those in the fixed income group to the total tax arrears ; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay a list of the families or groups of concerns having arrears of more than one lakh rupees of income-tax and efforts made by Government to collect the same ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) There were total tax arrears of Rs. 568.18 crores as on 29.2.1968. These included Rs. 356.11 crores, out of arrears of Rs. 541.71 crores as on 1.4.1967, and the balance arrears of Rs. 212.07 crores were out of the demands raised from 1.4.1967 to 29.2.1968.

(b) No separate statistics are available with regard to tax outstanding from assessees of the fixed income group.

(c) A list of assessees having arrears of more than one lakhs of income-tax as on 31.8 1967, will be laid on the Table of the House in implementation of the assurance given earlier in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1519.

All steps provided in law are being taken to collect the arrears.

रिजर्व बैंक की पुनर्वित सम्बन्धी नई योजना

8782. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के रिजर्व बैंक ने पुनर्वित्त सम्बन्धी कोई नई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). अगस्त,

1967 से रिजर्व बैंक प्राथमिकता-प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को अर्थात् निर्यात, कृषि-सम्बन्धी आवश्यक वस्तुओं को छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को बैंकों द्वारा ऋण दिये जाने को बढ़ावा देने के लिये, पुनर्वित्त-योजना में समय समय पर कुछ रियायतें शामिल करता रहा है। रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा, पैकिंग-ऋण से सम्बद्ध पुनर्वित के सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध लाभों का क्षेत्र विस्तृत करने के लिए हाल में कार्य-प्रणाली सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं में फेर-बदल किये जाने के सिवाय, पुनर्वित-योजना में हाल में और कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। सामान्यतः बक निर्यातकों को, विदेशी खरीदारों द्वारा उनके नाम खोले गये साख-पत्रों (लेटर्स आफ क्रेडिट) या निर्यात के पक्के आर्डरों के आधार पर पैकिंग-ऋण देते हैं और इन ऋणों का शोधन तत्सम्बन्धी निर्यात बिलों के अन्तरण (नेगोशियेशन) द्वारा किये जाने की प्रत्याशा की जाती है। बैंकों को रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा सलाह दी गयी है कि पैकिंग-ऋण का का लाभ (क) ऐसे निर्यातकों को जिनके नाम साख-पत्र या निर्यात के पक्के आर्डर न हों, जैसे खनिज और धातु व्यापार निगम और राज्य व्यापार निगम के, जिनके जरिये निर्यात किया जाता है, सम्भरकों को, (ख) संघ (कंसार्शियम) के प्रबन्ध के अधीन निर्यात के लिए माल भेजने वाले सब-कांट्रेक्टरों को, और (ग) "कन्साइनमेंट" के आधार पर नियोजित चाय जैसी वस्तुओं के निर्यातकों को भी दिया जाना चाहिए। रिजर्व बैंक ने उन मामलों पर भी गुण-दोष के आधार पर विचार करने की पेशकश की है जिनमें शर्तों को पूरा करना सम्भव न हो, पर जिनमें लेन-देन अन्यथा किसी भी प्रकार के पैकिंग ऋण जैसा हो।

निर्वाह व्यय सूचकांक और महंगाई भता

8783. **श्री मधु लिमये** : क्या वित मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 के पहले नौ महीनों में निर्वाह व्यय सूचकांक में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों ने अपने कर्मचारियों का महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ा कर मूल्य वृद्धि को कितने प्रतिशत पूरा कर दिया है ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68 के पहले नौ महीनों के लिये अखिल भारतीय श्रमिक वर्ग उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (1949-100) और इसका 12 महीनों का औसत नीचे दिया गया है :—

	मासिक मूल्य सूचकांक	वार्षिक औसत
अप्रैल, 1967	202	191.92
मई, 1967	206	195·00
जून 1967,	211	197.17
जुलाई, 1967	213	199.25
अगस्त, 1967	215	201.33
सितम्बर, 1967	214	203.25
अक्तूबर, 1967	217	205.33
नवम्बर, 1967	216	207.17
दिसम्बर, 1967	214	208.58

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के महंगाई भत्ते को तब पुनरीक्षित किया जाता है जब अखिल भारतीय श्रमिक वर्ग उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (1949-100) के 12 महीने के औसत में 10 अंकों की वृद्धि हो जाती है। गजेन्द्रगडकर आयोग ने निराकरण के लिए जिन प्रतिशत और दरों का सुझाव दिया है उनके अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के महंगाई भत्ते में औसत सचकांकों 195 तथा 205 के अनुरूप वृद्धियां क्रमशः 1-6-1967 और 1-11-1967 से की गई हैं। इन दो मौकों पर पर औसत मूल्य सुचकांक में 10 अंकों की बढ़ोतरी होने पर जो निराकरण किया गया उसकी मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

वेतन श्रेणी रु०	निराकरण का प्रतिशत
70 और ऊपर, परन्तु 110 से नीचे	90 प्रतिशत
110 और ऊपर, परन्तु 150 से नीचे	60 ,,

150 और ऊपर, परन्तु 210 से नीचे 55 प्रतिशत
210 और ऊपर, परन्तु 400 से नीचे 45 ,,
400 और ऊपर, परन्तु, 450 से नीचे 25 ,,
450 और ऊपर, परन्तु 499 तक 24 ,,

राज्य सरकारों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

ग्वालियर में डीनेचर्ड स्पिरिट का बरामद किया जाना

8784. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्पादन विभाग प्राधिकारियों ने ग्वालियर में मार्च तथा अप्रेल, 1968 में 1 ड्रम तथा 6 टिन डीनेचर्ड स्पिरिट बरामद की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अपराधियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र ही सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

Inauguration of Madras Refinery

8785. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approached the Shah of Iran to visit India for the inauguration of the Madras Refinery ;

(b) whether the Shah has accepted the invitation and if so when the Refinery is likely to be inaugurated ; and

(c) whether other foreign dignitaries have also been invited for the same and if so, the names thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGURAMAIAH) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Compulsory Deposit Scheme

8786. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount collected by Government under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme ;

(b) the interest which Government would have to pay to the depositors on the same ; and

(c) whether Government propose to give any incentive to such depositors who would like to invest their deposits in Government bonds or other form of Government savings ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The amount collected in 1963-64 and 1964-65 was Rs. 39.5 crores. However, consequent on repayments in the case of Employees' scheme and other premature repayments the amount outstanding at the end of last year was nearly Rs. 30 crores.

(b) Simple interest at the rate of 4% per annum is payable on deposits remaining with Government.

(c) No such proposal is at present under consideration of Government.

Investment of Unit Trust Funds

8787. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the manner in which the funds of the Unit Trust of India are utilised and the agencies or firms that have been receiving or have received loans from the Unit Trust of India or the firms and agencies in which the funds of the Unit Trust of India are invested ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : The Unit Trust has no power to grant loans to industrial concerns. It is authorised under its regulations to invest, in any one individual company, upto a ceiling of 5 per cent of the total investible funds of the Trust or 10 per cent of the securities issued and outstanding of the company concerned, whichever is lower, though exception has been made in the case of first-mortgage

debentures of large corporations under specified conditions. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the investments of Trust in individual concerns. However, a statement showing the industry-wise break-up of the investments of the Trust as on 31st March, 1968 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1075/68]

Indian Capital Market

8788. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Capital Market is still sluggish ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether any steps envisaged in the budget have had any favourable impact on the Indian Capital Market ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Till recently the capital market was subdued reflecting largely the prevalence of recessionary conditions in the economy. The behaviour of the capital market is also subject to speculative influences and is affected not only by developments at home but also by economic and political developments abroad. The Reserve Bank's index of Variable Dividend Industrial Securities (1961-62=100) which stood at 73.2 on 10th February 1968 went up to 77.2 on April 13, 1968, indicating an increase of 5.5 per cent over the 10th February 1968 level.

Royalty from Off-shore Drilled Oil

8789. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government can calim royalty or levy a duty on oil beyond the three-miles limit of Indian shores ;

(b) if so, whether Government will get royalties from the foreign Oil Companies exploring oil in the territorial water beyond that three-miles limit and if so, how much; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGURAMAIAH) : (a) Government can claim royalty on minerals including oil extracted from the continental shelf of India, even if such areas fall beyond territorial waters. The reference to the levy of a duty is not understood.

(b) and (c). No foreign oil company is at present exploring for or producing oil in territorial waters or in the areas beyond in the continental shelf of India. If and when oil is produced in such areas, royalty will be payable at the rate statutorily determined by the Government ; at present this rate is Rs. 7.50 per tonne of oil produced.

Supply of Free Oral Contraceptives

8790. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any programme for supplying free oral contraceptives for the Indian masses ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). Not yet. An experimental-cum-demonstration project for free supply of oral contraceptives in certain selected clinics both in urban and rural areas has been launched on a trial basis. Introduction of oral contraceptives on a mass scale will depend on the results of this project.

Integrated Medical Graduates

8792. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee constituted by Government to suggest means to promote Family Planning through indigenous systems has recommended that the Integrated Medical Graduates should be treated at par with Medical Graduates to fill any vacancy ; and

(b) if so, whether these recommendations have been implemented by Government and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) The recommendations made by the Committee are under consideration.

Union in the Willingdon Hospital, Delhi

8793. SHRI KIKAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a copy of letter addressed to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies which has been sent to all concerned from the officials of the Willingdon Hospital Employees' Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society to the effect that some officials of the Willingdon Hospital are encouraging the establish ment of other parellel Unions in the Hospital to crush the activities of the Willingdon Hospital Workers Union ; and

(b) if so, the steps to be taken by Government to prevent high officials of the Willingdon Hospital to refrain from such activities.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) A section of the employees have organised another cooperative thrift and credit society. The law permits the formation of multiciplicity of societies provided a sufficient number of subscribers come forward. This is a matter between the employees and the Registrar, and it is not for the Hospital authorities to come in the way of the employees who organise such societies.

दिल्ली में मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम

8794. **श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले** : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के लिए नियुक्त किये गये कर्मचारी इस समय घरों आदि में कीटनासी दवाइयां नहीं छिड़क रहे है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नाकारात्मक हो तो उन्होंने दिल्ली के किन किन क्षेत्रों में कीटनाशी दवाइयां छिड़की और गत एक वर्ष में उनमें से प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में उन्होंने कितनी बार कीटनाशी दवाइयां छिड़कीं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अधीन कीटनासी दवाईयों का छिड़काव केवल प्रथम चरण अर्थात् उपचार अवस्था में किया जाता है। क्योंकि दिल्ली के एक क ने उस चरण का कार्य पूरा कर लिया था इसलिए नियमित रूप से छिड़काव करने का काम बन्द कर दिया गया। वैसे, खतरे वाले क्षेत्रों में आपतकालीन छिड़काव कार्य प्रतिवर्ष किया जा रहा है। 1967 में कतिपय रोगानुकूल क्षेत्रों में जिन में बाढ़ ग्रस्त ग्राम भी सम्मिलित हैं कीटनासी दवाइयां छिड़की गई।

Deficit Financing

8795. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the effect of deficit financing during the year 1967-68 on prices and production ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Deficit financing is one of the several factors which affects prices and production and its effect cannot be isolated from those of other factors operating simultaneously in the economy.

Homoeopathic Colleges

8796. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the Homoeopathic Colleges in Indi

which are carrying on research work on Homoeopathic medicines ;

(b) how much Central and State assistance they have received during the Third Five Year Plan and thereafter ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to import some foreign plants and materials for research work in the Homoeopathic Laboratories ; and

(d) if so, from which countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). (1) Andhra Provincial Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Gudivada.

(2) D. N. De Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta.

(3) Midnapore Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Midnapore.

(4) The Athurasramam Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Kottayam and

(5) Calcutta Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta, are carrying on research work on Homoeopathic medicines. During the Third Plan period Central assistance amounting to Rs. 5,13,550/- and during 1966-67 and 1967-68, Central assistance of the order of Rs. 2,39,901/- has been received by them, for carrying on research work on Homoeopathic medicines. State assistance has not been received by these colleges for the research work.

(c) and (d). Some plants and mother tinctures have been imported from West Germany.

Import of Stationery Items for Government Offices

8797. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the imports of articles of stationery and other items of use in various Offices of the Central Government have been reduced as a result of substituting the imports by indigenous products ;

(b) the amount which is still being spent or estimated to be spent annually on such items and the amount of foreign exchange needed for such purchases ; and

(c) the time by which the switching over to indigenous supplies would be possible ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from various Government offices and will be laid down on the Table of the House in due course.

Hospitals in Delhi

8798. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open new hospitals or extend the existing ones in Delhi in the next two years ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Government had appointed a Committee to review the working of Central Government Hospitals in Delhi. The report of this Committee has been received recently. The question of opening of new hospitals or the expansion of the existing ones will be considered in the context of the recommendations made by this Committee.

कोटला मुबारकपुर, दिल्ली में दुकानों तथा गन्दी बस्तियों का गिराया जाना

8800. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, 1968 में कोटला मुबारकपुर में अनधिकृत दुकानों तथा गन्दी बस्तियों को गिराया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गन्दी बस्तियों को बिना पूर्व सूचना दिये गिराया गया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्ति बेघरबार

हो गये तथा उनके पुनर्वास के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) गत दो महीनों में कितने अनधिकृत मकानों तथा गन्दी बस्तियों को गिराया गया है तथा उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहां उन्हें बसाया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). कोटला मुबारकपुर के निकट सेवा नगर में भूमि के एक प्लाट पर व्यापार के खातिर बैठे हुए व्यक्तियों को सार्वजनिक स्थान (अनधिकृत अधिभोक्ता बेदखली) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उठा दिया गया था। कोटला मुबारकपुर के लकड़ी के व्यापारियों ने जो सड़क तक की भूमि को अनधिकृत रूप से हथिया लिया था उन्हें भी बम्बई पुलिस अधिनियम के अधीन हटा दिया गया था। कोटला मुबारकपुर की गन्दी बस्ती को नहीं छेड़ा गया था। क्योंकि यह सफाई उल्लिखित अधिनियमों की कानूनी उपलब्धों के अधीन की गई थी इसलिए किसी वैकल्पिक सहायता का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

दिल्ली में मोम का वितरण

8801. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **पैट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की किन-किन कम्पनियों को मोम का कोटा दिया जाता है ;

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों में कितनी कम्पनियों को कोटा दिया गया था तथा प्रत्येक कम्पनी को दिये गये कोटे की मात्रा कितनी-कितनी थी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को बहुत से ग्राहकों तथा संसद सदस्यों से शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि उन कम्पनियों ने मोम के उस कोटे का वितरण उचित ढंग से तथा ठीक समय पर नहीं किया है तथा उन्होंने अन्य अनेक अनियमितताएं की हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) दिल्ली में उपभोक्ताओं के लिए सरकार ने पैरेफिन मोम का कोई कोटा निर्धारित नहीं किया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) मोम के वितरण में अनियमितताओं के बारे में दिल्ली वेक्स कैण्डल मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग एसोसीयेशन (दिल्ली मोम/मोम बत्ती निर्माताओं की संख्या) तथा वैयक्तिक मोम बत्ती निर्माताओं और संसद के एक सदस्य से भी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी।

(घ) मोम वितरण कम्पनियों अर्थात् मैसर्स बर्मा-शैल तथा इण्डो-बर्मा पैट्रोलियम कम्पनियों को दिल्ली मोम निर्माताओं की संस्था के यूनिटों के लिए मोम के साम्य-वितरण को सुनिश्चित करने के बारे में कहा गया था।

Loss of vision after taking Country liquor in Delhi

8802. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that four persons lost eye-sight in Delhi after taking country made liquor recently ;

(b) whether the matter has been reported to the police to investigate into the causes for such a tragedy ; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that country liquor sold in licensed shops do not get adulterated and lead to such tragedies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA] (a) and (b). Four persons reported to have lost

their vision but in the absence of specific details it cannot be said that eye-sight was lost due to consumption of country made liquor.

(c) Enforcement measures are being intensified.

Agreement with Bulgaria for Sulphuric Acid Plant At Sindri

8803. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with the setting up of a Sulphuric Acid Plant at Sindri in collaboration with Bulgaria, the supply of gypsum from Rajasthan for the fertilizer complex at Sindri is proposed to be suspended ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b). The setting up of a Sulphuric Acid Plant at Sindri in collaboration with M/s. Technoexport of Bulgaria is part of the Sindri Rationalisation scheme. The sulphuric acid produced from pyrites in the plant will be utilised for the production of phosphoric acid and by-product gypsum. The phosphoric acid will be used for production of Triple Superphosphate while the by-product gypsum will be used for production of ammonium sulphate in place of natural gypsum. Thus, when the Sindri Rationalisation Scheme is implemented, Sindri Fertilizer Factory will no longer use natural gypsum, presently obtained from Rajasthan.

The switch over to pyrites and by-product gypsum has been decided taking the following factors into account :—

(i) The deteriorating quality of gypsum obtained from the mines in Rajasthan, presently worked.

(ii) The increasing cost of freight of gypsum from Rajasthan.

(iii) Utilisation of pyrites would enable the factory to produce phosphatic fertilizers and complex fertilizers without the use of imported sulphur and at the same time, by-product gypsum of the desired purity will be available for continued production of ammonium sulphate.

Punchkuin Road Quarters

8804. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are charging Rs. 1 and 20 paisa from the allottees of Type I quarters on Punchkuin Road, New Delhi as street light expenditure ;

(b) whether it is not for the Government to provide street light free of charge to the residents of any locality of the Capital ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for charging the said amount from the residents ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) The street light charges are being recovered provisionally from Government servant and non-Government servants, *e.g.* employees of semi-Government Organisation etc., allotted Type I quarters at Punchkuin Road, at the rate of Re. 1.00 per month and at the rate of Rs. 1.20 paise per month respectively.

(b) The responsibility to provide street light to the residents is that of the Local Body concerned.

(c) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have refused to bear the expenditure on maintenance of street lights and the Government is recovering provisionally expenditure incurred by it from the allottees of Type I quarters at Punchkuin Road. However, the matter is under correspondence with the New Delhi Municipal Committee and it is also under consideration whether such charges should be recoverd from the tenants pending final settlement with the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

Punchkuin Road Quarters in New Delhi

8805. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact there is no kit-

chen for the Type I quarters on Punchkuin Road, New Delhi and that sweepers have to go through the living rooms ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no Enquiry office for the residents and the playing ground for the children has not been levelled properly ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to attend to the complaints referred to in Parts (a) and (b) above ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). In these two-roomed flats, one of the rooms is a multi-purpose room used for cookingand as living accommodation. There is noseparate staircase for the entry of sweepers into W.Cs. in the first floor flats. Provision of separate kitchen and staircases for the entry of sweepers would require major structural alteration involving considerable expenditure. An alternative proposal to provide wooden ladders for the entry of sweepers instead of staircases has not been acceptable to the residents.

Besides the main Enquiry Office in the Havelock Square for the D. I. Z. area, a sub-Enquiry office exists in the Diaz Square for serving the quarters in Punchkuin Road and other nearby areas.

The open spaces between rows of quarters are fairly levelled. These will be grassed during the coming monsoon.

Supply of Alcohol to Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry in Calcutta

8806. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the drugs and pharmaceutical industry in Calcutta is coming to a standstill due to the difficult alcohol supply position ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the situation has been further aggravated by the ban on the supplies which were hitherto received from Bihar ;

(c) whether the industry has suggested that Central Alcohol Board be set up with the responsibility to provide direction for storage, distribution and movement of molasses and to rationalise the distribution of alcohol to industry all over the country on a rational basis ; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Production programmes of alcohol-based industries including the drugs and pharmaceutical industry have been affected to a certain extent on account of the shortage of alcohol in the country. To meet the situation imports have been arranged.

(b) There has been no ban on the supply of alcohol from Bihar. In view of the shortfall in production of molasses and alcohol in that State during the current sugar season 1967-68, the State has expressed its inability to make any substantial supplies to West Bengal ;

(c) and (d). Suggestions have been received from certain quarters for the formation of a Central Molasses Board and a Central Alcohol to be vested with certain powers. The suggestions are under consultation with the State Governments.

Gang forging Counterfeit Currency Notes in Mysore

8807. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a gang forging Hundred Rupee notes has been smashed in Mysore recently ;

(b) if so, the details of its modus operandi as revealed through the primary investigations so far ; and

(c) the steps which have been taken by Government to liquidate the gang ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Fire in D.D.T. Factory, Delhi

8808. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR :
SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a big fire broke out in the D.D.T. Factory, Delhi on the 16th April, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the amount of loss involved ;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the causes of the fire ; and

(d) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) A fire broke out near the benzene dihydration still in the monochlorobenzene section of the DDT Factory, Delhi on the night of April 16, 1968.

(b) The loss is estimated to be within Rs. 8,000.

(c) A Committee consisting of the General Manager and the Superintendent Production of the D.D.T. Factory is enquiring into the causes of the fire.

(d) The enquiry has not yet been completed.

Head Offices and Guest Houses of Public Undertakings in Delhi

8809. SHRI SHIV CHANDIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Public Undertakings which have their Head Offices and Guest Houses at Delhi ;

(b) the amount paid per month by them as house rent, electricity charges water tax and telephone charges ;

(c) the necessity of keeping the Head Offices at Delhi and also Guest Houses where hotel accommodation are available ; and

(d) the facilities given to the employees concerning accommodation at Delhi by these undertakings ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). The 28 enterprises listed in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House, have their Head Offices in Delhi. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-1076/68]. The considerations for allowing the enterpises to have their Head Offices in Delhi vary from case to case, the reasons generally being that the enterprises concerned have got more than one unit situated in the different parts of the country (as in the case of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., etc.), the enterprises have to deal with the Ministries/Departments on matters relating to raising of finance, foreign exchange, import of plant and equipment, etc. (particularly in the case of enterprises which are in their initial stages of development like Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd., Hindustan Latex Ltd., etc.) or the enterprises have to maintain contacts with commercial representatives of foreign countries, etc. (as in the case of State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.)

The information asked for regarding Guest Houses and on parts (b) and (d) of the question is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई परियोजनायें

8810. : श्री मं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 और 1967-68 में मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को मंजूर किया गया है;

(ख) क्या वरहान पुर तहसील (मध्य प्रदेश) के सिरपुर गांव के निकट वारी उतावली नदी परियोजना को, जिस पर गत कुछ वर्षों से काम चल रहा है, क्रियान्वित किया गया है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जो काम अभी किया

जाना बाकी है उसका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) उस परियोजना को कब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) 1966-67 के दौरान तीन और 1967-68 में एक मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमें स्वीकार की गई थीं।

(ख) और (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(घ). इस परियोजना के लिये कोई निर्धारित केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता नहीं दी जा रही है ।

होशंगाबाद और पूर्वी निमाड़ जिलों के लोगों पर धन कर

8811. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम तथा पते क्या हैं; जिन पर मध्य प्रदेश में होशंगाबाद और पूर्वी निमाड़ जिलों में गत तीन वर्षों में धन कर लगाया गया है;

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिये उनकी आस्तियों का मूल्य क्या निर्धारित किया गया था तथा उस पर कितना धन-कर निर्धारित किया गया था;

(ग) होशंगाबाद और पूर्वी निमाड़ जिलों के उन करदाताओं के नाम तथा पते क्या हैं जिन्हें 31 मार्च, 1967 के अन्त में आय-कर तथा अन्य केन्द्रीय करों की 5000 रु० से अधिक बकाया राशि देनी थी; और

(घ) उन आय-करदाताओं की ओर आय कर की कितनी राशी बकाया है जिन्हें 1,00,000 रुपये से अधिक आय-कर देना है और वह राशि किस समय की है तथा उसे वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा संभव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई योजनाएं

8812. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण मध्य प्रदेश में महत्वपूर्ण सिंचाई योजनाओं में कोई सन्तोषजनक प्रगति नहीं हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रगति के बारे में वर्ष 1967-68 में जो अनुमान लगाया गया था उसकी तुलना में प्रगति वस्तुतः काफी कम होगी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और वास्तविक प्रगति तथा अनुमानित प्रगति के बीच कितना अन्तर रहने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) वर्ष 1968-69 में इन योजनाओं की शीघ्र क्रियान्विति के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं और वर्ष 1968-69 में इन योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति पर कितना खर्च आने की सम्भावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). कार्यकारी दल ने मध्य प्रदेश में बड़ी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिये 1967-68 के दौरान 460 लाख रुपये के व्यय की सिफारिश की थी। धन की कमी के कारण, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केवल 334.20 लाख के बजट की व्यवस्था की थी । किन्तु वर्ष के दौरान 400 लाख रुपये व्यय का अनुमान है । इसलिये जैसा कि कार्यकारी दल का विचार है, हो सकता है कि कार्य प्रगति में कुछ कमी रह जाए ।

(घ) 1968-69 के लिये वार्षिक योजना कार्यक्रम के ब्यौरे को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया ।

Shortage of Oil shown by Civilian Depots

8813. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 977 on the 1st April, 1968 and state :

(a) the quantum of shortages shown by the civilian depots in respect of petroleum, kerosene oil, high speed diesel, light diesel, furnace oil, mobile oil and M. T. O. respectively during the 1st five years, year-wise ; and

(b) the action taken against these depots for showing shortages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Shortages in civilian depots were on a spot basis and at certain locations only. Information about the quantities of such shortages is not readily available.

(b) Action to keep losses within permissible limits is taken by each oil company as and when found necessary.

बैंकों की पूंजी, जमा धन तथा ऋणों की राशि

8814. **श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की कुल पूंजी कितनी है तथा उनमें जमाकर्त्ताओं का कितना धन जमा है तथा उस राशि का कितने प्रतिशत निजी क्षेत्र के बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों और उपक्रमों को ऋण के रूप में दिया हुआ है तथा कितने प्रतिशत राशि छोटे उद्योगों और साधारण नागरिकों को उधार दी हुई है तथा वर्ष 1967-68 में उसकी ब्याज-दर कितनी थी; और

(ख) इन बैंकों पर जिन व्यक्तियों तथा संस्थानों का एकाधिकार है उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [**पुस्तालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये** संख्या LT-8814/68]

(ख). बैंकों से अलग-अलग ऋणों का विवरण (ऋण लेने वालों के नामों समेत) प्राप्त करना संभव नहीं है, क्योंकि बैंकों में प्रचलित कार्यप्रणालियों और प्रथाओं के अनुसार, उनके लिये इस तरह की सूचना देने की मनाही है ।

Finance Minister's Talks with Thailand Prime Minister

8815. SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI C. CHITTYBABU :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had any discussion with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of Thailand at Bangkok during his recent visit to Manila for Asian Bank meet : and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held and the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). On my return journey from Manila after attending the annual meeting of the Asian Development Bank, I accepted the invitation of the Government of Thailand to stay as their guest. I spent a day in Bangkok and took the opportunity to meet the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and the Finance Minister of Thailand. In our conversation we recognised the need for close cooperation in the economic and cultural fields, both bilateral and regional.

Free Education for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students

8816. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Planning

Commission Working Group on the Welfare of Backward Classes recommended to Government in 1965 free education for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students at all stages ;

(b) whether the Group also recommended that the reservation of seats in technical and professional institutions admissible to the Scheduled Tribes students should be further improved ; and

(c) if so, the decision and action taken thereon so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA] : (a) No such group appears to have been set up by the Planning Commission. A Working Group set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs in July, 1963 suggested that, subject to a suitable means test, education at all stages should be free to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. This suggestion was made in the context of policy, priorities and programmes for the fourth five year plan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The fourth plan has yet to take final shape. Within the limits of resources available, States are already affording free education. Most states have effected reservation of seats in technical and Professional institutions commensurate with the interests of various sections of the population.

Unrest among Tribal People in Srikakulam Andhra Pradesh

8817. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been unrest among the tribal people in Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the demands and grievances agitating the minds of the tribal people ;

(c) the steps taken to meet these demands and settle the grievances ; and

(d) the circumstances under which over 500 tribals have been arrested in recent weeks in Srikakulam District ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA] : (a) There has been defiance of law, looting and violence.

(b) The motivation for the agitation appears to be centred around the feeling that all lands and produce belong to tribals, and non-tribals should leave the area. It is also understood that demands have been voiced for better wages, withdrawal of police forces, and freedom to cut down reserved forests for shifting cultivation.

(c) The State Government have taken steps to restore law and order ; a Special Officer has also been appointed to provide relief wherever necessary, and safeguard the legitimate interests of the tribals.

(d) Violation of the Indian Penal Code and unlawful assembly.

Fire in Esso Oil Refinery, Bombay

8818. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a mysterious fire in the Esso Oil Refinery in Bombay recently put out of commission the entire refinery ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how much production has been lost as a result thereof ; and

(d) when the refinery is likely to get back into full production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b). A fire broke out in Esso Refinery on February 28, 1968, due to a rupture in a pipeline in the combination Unit. As a safety measure, the entire refinery was shut down for a period of six days. There was no mystery about the fire.

(c) About 39,400 tonnes.

(d) Partial production at the Refinery was started on 6.3.1968 and full production resumed on 24.3.1968.

चिकित्सक

8819. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में

राज्य-वार, कुल कितने ऐलोपैथिक डाक्टर, आयुर्वेदिक वैद्य तथा होम्योपैथिक डाक्टर, चिकित्सा व्यवसाय कर रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

सरकारी सेवा में डाक्टरों के वेतनमान

8820. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र में एलोपैथी, आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथी के डाक्टरों को समान वेतनमान दिये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उनके लिए एक जैसे वेतनमान निश्चित करने का है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा का काडर बन जाने से एलोपैथी डाक्टरों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन कर दिया गया है । आयुर्वेदिक तथा होम्योपैथिक डाक्टरों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के बच्चों को अधिछात्रवृत्तियां

8821. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में रहने वाले अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों के बच्चों को अधिछात्रवृत्तियां देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को कोई निश्चित धन-राशि देती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्यवार, कितनी कितनी राशि दी जाती है;

(ग) 1962 से 1967 तक प्रति वर्ष इस कार्य के लिये कितनी-कितनी धन राशि दी गई ;

(घ) उपरोक्त अवधि में प्रति वर्ष अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के क्रमशः कितने-कितने बच्चों को अधिछात्रवृत्तियां दी गई हैं;

(ङ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार भी सीधे इस प्रकार की अधिछात्रवृतियां देती हैं; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इन अधिछात्रवृतियों की राशि कितनी है और इन विद्यार्थियों की क्रमशः संख्या कितनी है, जिनको ये अधिछात्रवृत्तियां दी जाती हैं ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) जी नहीं, धनराशि परिवर्ती है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) मैट्रिक-उपरान्त छात्रवृतियों पर किया गया खर्च इस प्रकार है : –

वर्ष	अनुसूचित जातियां	अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां
		(रुपये लाखों में)
1962-63	268	44
1963-64	294	50
1964-65	341	61
1965-66	373	71
1966-67	438	84

(घ) दी गई छात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है : –

वर्ष	अनुसूचित जातियां	अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां
1962-63	55,580	10,249
1963-64	60,675	11,836
1964-65	75,146	13,500
1965-66	78,548	15,925
1966-67	90,264	17,760

(जम्मू तथा कश्मीर को छोड़ कर)

(ङ) जी नहीं ।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाएं

8822. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में बड़ी योजनाओं के लिए 1968-69 में कोई विशेष नियंत्रण किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि का नियतन किया गया है;

(ग) बिहार राज्य में सिंचाई योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के लिये इस वर्ष बिहार सरकार को कितनी राशि उपलब्ध करने का विचार है; और

(घ) ऐसी प्रत्येक योजना के लिए पृथक-पृथक कितनी राशि की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). जी हां । 25 करोड़ रुपये ।

(ग) और (घ) : स्कीमवार आवंटन पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Film Stars

8823. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Film Stars (i) Shri Shammi Kapur, (ii) Shri Rajender Kumar, (iii) Miss Waheeda Rehman, and (iv) Miss Asha Parekh have been found to have concealed their incomes and evaded payment of Income-Tax in respect of assessments completed during the period from the 1st April, 1962 to 31st March, 1967 ;

(b) if so, the steps which are being taken by Government to recover full taxes from them ;

(c) whether Government propose to launch prosecution cases against the said film stars ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Concealed income has been taxed. Taxes have also been paid in full, except by Miss Waheeda Rehman, who is paying taxes as per instalments granted.

(c) and (d). On the evidence available no prosecution was possible. In the case of Miss Asha Parekh concealment has been found after 31st March 1967 and she is being prosecuted as evidence is available to justify such an action.

Drought Relief to Andhra Pradesh

8824. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not granting drought relief to Andhra Pradesh so far and the extent of relief proposed to be given in this regard ; and

(b) the time likely to be taken for taking a final decision in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The report of the Central Team which visited the State to assess the requirement of funds for drought relief measures has just been received. A decision regarding the quantum of assistance to be made available to the State Government is expected to be taken very shortly.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Ahmedabad

8825. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to continue the P. W. R. Housing Scheme No. 219 for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes persons who have migrated from different parts of Gujarat and Rajasthan States and settled in the city of Ahmedabad ;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to grant them interest-free loan on

individual basis to enable them to construct their houses ; and

(c) whether Government have any scheme to grant free housing site to the Scheduled Tribes persons in the city ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA] : (a) and (b). The P. W. P. Housing Scheme No. 219 was a State scheme and discontinued during the III Plan. However, the co-operative housing societies formed under the scheme before 31st March, 1961 have continued to get financial assistance from the State's own funds. The assistance including interest-free loan equal to 75% of the cost of tenement, which includes the cost of land not exceeding Rs. 3,000/- in rural areas and Rs. 4,500/- in urban areas except Ahmedabad, and Rs. 6,000/- in Ahmedabad city.

(c) No, Sir.

Foreign Exchange to M Ps.

8826. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much foreign exchange is allowed to Members of Parliament during their tenure ; and

(b) how much foreign exchange has been utilised by the present Members of Parliament uptil now ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Upto Rs. 6,000/- to each Member.

(b) So far a sum of Rs. 2.70 lakhs has been released to the present Members of the Parliament during their current tenure.

Energisation of Pumping Sets

8827. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to State ;

(a) whether Government have drawn up any programme for energisation of pumping sets for increasing agricultural food production ; and

(b) if so, the target and the amounts of loan, if any, extended, Statewise, during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 and proposed target for grants for 1968-69 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) From 1965-66, rural electrification schemes have been formulated with a bias towards energisation of irrigation pump sets. Targets are fixed each year after taking into consideration the resources and the programme of the States.

(b) The targets for energisation of pump sets and the amount of loans, Statewise, during the year 1966-67 and 1967-68 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—1078/68].

Balwadis for Adivasi Children

8828. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start Balwadis in various tribal blocks in Gujarat for pre-primary education for Adivasi children ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA] : (a) and (b). Under the Scheme of Family and Child Welfare Services launched throughout India during the year 1967-68, attempts are being made to locate the Family and Child Welfare Projects, which include "Bal Vikas Kendras", in the Tribal Development Blocks. In each Project there will be 6 Centres and from each of the Balvikas Kendras about 40 children will be benefitted. During the year 1967-68, Family and Child Welfare Projects have already been set up in Dang and Dharampur Blocks. Other tribal blocks in Gujarat are also likely to be covered as the programme expands.

Foreign Currency Recovered from Curzon Road UNCTAD Staff Hostel, New Delhi

8829. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign currency was

seized following a raid from the Manager and the Members of the staff of the Curzon Road UNCTAD Staff Hostel in the first week of April, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount seized ;

(c) whether any arrests have been made in this connection ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Manager or the members of the staff of the Curzon Road UNCTAD Staff Hostel have not been raided or searched.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Smuggling of Goat Skin to Pakistan

8830. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA :
SHRI MURASOLI MARAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is likely to lose Rs. 5 crores of leather export owing to smuggling of goat skin to Pakistan along eastern borders ; and

(b) if so, the measures which Government propose to take to stop smuggling of goat skin to Pakistan ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Intelligence collected in this regard do not indicate that there is smuggling of goat skins from India to Pakistan across the eastern border on any appreciable scale. Nevertheless Customs staff as well as Boarder Security Force posted along the border have been alerted.

बिजली तथा टेलीफोनों पर मंत्रालयों का खर्च

8831. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री 16 नवम्बर, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 918 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अगस्त, 1967 से 16 नवम्बर 1967 तक बिजली तथा टेलीफोन पर विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों द्वारा किये गये व्यय के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच सूचना प्राप्त कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां। अगस्त से लेकर अक्तूबर 1967 के अन्त तक की सूचना इकट्ठी कर ली गई है। किसी महीने के एक भाग के लिए सूचना इकट्ठी करने में कठिनाई होती है क्योंकि टेलीफोन और बिजली के बिल सामान्यतः तिमाही अथवा मासिक आधार पर बनते हैं और इसलिए 1 से 16 नवम्बर 1967 तक की सूचना इकट्ठी नहीं की गई है।

(ख) मंत्रालयों को अब तक जो बिल मिले हैं और जिनकी अदायगी की गई है उनके आधार पर मंत्रालयवार सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-पत्र में दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1079/68] जिन इमारतों में एक से अधिक मन्त्रालय/विभाग हैं उनके बिल केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा अदा किये जाते हैं और इसलिये प्रत्येक मन्त्रालय के बारे में अलग से सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। उक्त विवरण-पत्र में यह सूचना निर्माण तथा आवास विभाग के नाम समेकित रकम के रूप में दिखाई गई है।

मैसर्स रामलाल जवाहरलाल, उज्जैन

8832. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उज्जैन की फर्म मैसर्स रामलाल जवाहरलाल के निदेशकों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस फर्म के सभी निदेशक एक संयुक्त हिन्दू परिवार के सदस्य हैं;

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों में इन निदेशकों के सम्बन्ध में कितना आय-कर निर्धारित किया गया;

(घ) सरकार ने उनसे पांच वर्षों में कितना आय कर वसूल किया; और

(ङ) उनसे कितना आय कर अभी वसूल करना शेष है तथा उनसे अब तक आय कर वसूल न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) उज्जैन की मेसर्स रामलाल जवाहरलाल रजिस्टर्ड फर्म है और उसके आठ भागीदार हैं।

(ख) इस फर्म के सभी भागीदार अविभाजित परिसम्पदों के सम्बन्ध में संयुक्त हिन्दू परिवार के सदस्य हैं।

(ग) इस भागीदारों के सम्बन्ध में कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1962-63 से 1966-67 तक के लिए आयकर के जो निर्धारण किये गये उनकी रकमें सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई हैं। [**पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या** LT-1080 68.]

(घ) भागीदारों से कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1962-63 से 1966-67 तक के लिए 1,32,815 रु० की रकम वसूल की गई।

(ङ) उपर्युक्त कर निर्धारण वर्षों के सम्बन्ध में कर की कोई रकम वसूल होनी बाकी नहीं है। इसलिए वसूली नहीं करने के कारण बताने का प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता।

मैसर्स रामलाल जवाहरलाल, उज्जैन

8833. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66 और 1966-67 में उज्जैन की फर्म मैसर्स रामलाल जवाहरलाल पर कितना आय-कर लगाया गया था;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में इस फर्म से सरकार ने आय-कर की कितनी राशि वसूली की और इस फर्म से आय-कर की कितनी राशि अभी वसूल करनी बाकी है; और

(ग) इस फर्म से आय-कर की बकाया राशि वसूल न की जा सकने के क्या कारण हैं और उसे वसूल करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) सूचना नीचे दिये अनुसार है :

कर-निर्धारण वर्ष	निर्धारित आयकर (रुपये)
1962-63	4432
1963-64	4854
1964-65	5722
1965-66	5664
1966-67	1432
	22104

(ख) कर-निर्धारण की पूरी रकम, अर्थात 22,104 रुपया, वसूल किया जा चुका है तथा कर की इन मांगों में से कोई रकम वसूल होनी बाकी नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Offices of Public Undertakings in London

8834. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated foreign exchange being incurred on the offices set up in London by various public undertakings in India ; and

(b) the reasons which necessitated the setting up of such offices in London ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The principal reasons for setting up offices in London by various Public Enterprises were to obtain freight space for the transport of plant and equipment; to attend to matters relating to negotiations and progressing of contracts ; shipping ; payments and coordination under Loans and

Credits relating to collaboration Agreements with parties in the U. K. and the neighbouring countries etc.

Koyna Earthquake

8835. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the UNESCO Koyna Earthquake study mission conclusion indicate that tectonic cause of the earthquake was seepage of water from the reservoir ;

(b) if so, the extent to which the above cause was responsible for the earthquake ;

(c) whether the said committee has also indicated that the Western part of Peninsular India cannot be considered free from seismic activity ; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b). According to the Preliminary Report of the Experts' Committee, the earthquake shocks in September and December, 1967, were not caused by seepage of water from the Koyna reservoir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The final report of the Experts' Committee is awaited. The views of the Committee will be taken into consideration by Government in the design and construction of river valley projects in this region.

Medical Graduates

8836. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3431 on the 11th March, 1968 and state :

(a) the total number of Medical Graduates produced in the country during the First Plan period, year-wise ;

(b) the number of such Graduates produced during the year 1967 and estimated to be produced in the year 1968 ;

(c) the number of such Graduates from amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes seperately each year since the beginning of the First Plan period ; and

(d) the corresponding year-wise number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes students who were awarded Government scholarship stipends for medical courses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The total number of medical graduates produced in the country during the First Plan period is given below :

FIRST PLAN

Year	Number
1952	2164
1953	2299
1954	2582
1955	2743
1956	2782
Total	12570

(b) The number of graduates produced during 1967 and likely to be produced in 1968 is as follows :

1967	7700 (Approx.)
1968	8500 (Approx.)

(c) and (d). The information is not readily available and is being collected.

Public Undertakings

8837. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4246 on the 14th December 1967, and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the location and land acquired for public undertakings has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(d) when the information is likely to be made available ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). Since the information has to be collected by the enterprises concerned on the various details

covered by the Unstarred Question No. 4246, answered on 14th December, 1967, the position has been intimated so far only in respect of 27 enterprises. The collection of information in respect of the remaining nearly 50 enterprises is being expedited. The consolidated information will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

All-India Prohibition Conference, Madras

8838. SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Resolution passed by All India Prohibition Conference, Madras held recently regarding total prohibition ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA] : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The main emphasis in the Resolutions passed at the Conference is to bring about total prohibition throughout the country.

Prohibition it a State subject and the State Governments are within their rights to pursure the policy framed by them. The Government of India continue to follow the policy as enshrined in the Constitution.

Shortage of Power in West Bengal

8839. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the latest estimates of the West Bengal State Electricity Board, which envisage serious shortage of power in West Bengal by 1970-71 ; and

(b) the steps which Government have taken to augment power generation in that State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWER PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Efforts are being made to provide for the installation of two generating units of 120 MW each at Santaldih power station by 1970-71 in order to meet the likely power shortage in West Bengal.

Import of Photo Process Equipments

8840. SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Family Planning has entered into an agreement with some foreign suppliers for the import of Photo Process Equipments on Gift basis ;

(b) if so, how much foreign exchange is likely to be incurred in connection with the import of equipments and spare parts from time to time for the maintenance of equipments ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Photo Process Equipments are manufactured indigenously to the same standards and specifications as of imported equipments ; and

(d) if so, to what extent the Manufacturers of Photo Process Equipments, who are not only meeting the country's requirement but are also exporting to U. K., Ceylong, Nepal and other countries, will be affected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRSEKHAR) : (a) No agreement has so far been entered into with any foreign suppliers for the import Photo Process Equipments.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Erosion on Sea Coast in Orissa

8841. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts have been made to protect sea coast from erosion in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). There are gene-

rally no serious erosion problems at present on the shore line of Orissa State and no anti-sea erosion scheme have been so far taken up by the State Government. The Ministry of Transport and Shipping have, however, indicated that due to the construction of break-waters at Paradip Port, the beach on the north or the northern break-water has been deprived of its natural nourishment provided by the littoral drift along the coast from south to north. According to the Consultants, this deficiency is to be made good by pumping the sand accumulated on the south of the southern breakwater and the dredged material from the approach channel to the Port. The pumping operations could not, however, be done in time owing to delay in procurement of the necessary and pump and dredger resulting in severe erosion of the northern sea-shore. As an immediate measure to check this erosion, the construction of a sea-wall and groyne at an estimated cost of Rs. 49 lakhs has been sanctioned. The dredger ordered for the Port has since been delivered and it at present working at the Port supplemented by another dredger transferred from Minor Ports Organisation. The sand pump is expected to be received by June, 1968.

Nutritional Status of Pre-School Children in Orissa

8842. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research made surveys regarding the nutritional status of the pre-school children in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the details of the findings of the survey in respect of nutritional status of such children in Orissa ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for meeting this problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). The surveys were restricted to the growthy and development of apparently health children from birth to the age of 21 years. Cases of malnutrition were excluded.

Rural Electrification In Orissa

8843. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages electrified by March, 1968 in Orissa under the rural electrification scheme ; and

(b) the target fixed and the extent of achievement of rural electrification fell short of in Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Against the target of 100 villages to be electrified in the year 1967-68 in Orissa. 126 villages were electrified. The total number of village electrified upto March 1968, in Orissa, is 747.

Soil Conservation At Hirakud And Machkund In Orissa

8844. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any work has been undertaken under the centrally sponsored programme of soil conservation at Hireakud and Machkund in Orissa during the Third Plan ;

(b) if so, the amount allotted and utilised ; and

(c) the programme executed in 1967-68 and proposed to be executed in 1968-69 in Orissa under the centrally sponsored programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Under a Centrally Sponsored Programme of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for soil conservation works in the catchments of river valley projects, a sum of Rs. 83 lakhs was originally allotted to the Government of Orissa during the Third Plan for soil conservation works in the catchment areas of Hirakund and Machkund projects lying in Orissa State. The State Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 139.81 lakhs during this period.

(c) A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs was allotted by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to the State Government for the above mentioned works during 1967-68. According to reports received from the State Government, the anticipated utilisation is of the order of Rs. 26.95 lakhs and an area of 5626 hectares was proposed to be covered during this year.

A sum of Rs. 23 lakhs has been allotted for the above mentioned works during 1968-69. Detailed programme of the works to be carried out during this year is awaited from the State Government.

Loan For Rural Electrification In Orissa

8845. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the loan sanctioned to Orissa during 1966-67 out of a total Central loan of 39 crores of Rupees sanctioned for carrying out rural electrification programmes in Orissa ; and

(b) the achievement during the above period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) : Central loan assistance of Rs. 110 lakhs was given to the Government of Orissa for Rural Electrification Schemes during the year 1966-67.

(b) During 1966-67, 87 villages were electrified and 59 pumsets/tubewells were energised in Orissa.

X-Ray Plants in Government Hospitals, in Calcutta

8846. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many X-Ray plants are in Government Hospitals in Calcutta at present ;

(b) how many of them, on an average, remain out of order every month ; and

(c) how many of them, out of a total of three in National Medical College, are out of order and since when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Urban Development of Areas Under Police Stations In West Bengal

8847. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the urban development works undertaken during the period from the 1st April 1962 to the 31st March, 1967 for the areas under Police stations of (i) Sonarpur (ii) Barmpur, (iii) Diamond Harbour, (iv) Falta, (v) Bishmpur, and (vi) Budge Budge;

(b) how many miles of pucca village roads have been built ;

(c) how many Health Centres and Dispensaries have been manned ; and

(d) how many schools have been started ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAIMLY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Drinking Water Tubewells in West Bengal

8848. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU ; Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many drinking water tubewells sunk by Government and other bodies are in West Bengal ;

(b) how many of them are not functioning ;

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard ;

(d) how many tubewells sunk by Government and other public bodies are there under P. S. Sonarpur, Bampur, Diamond Harbour, Fallta, Bishampur and Budge-Budge ; and

(c) how many of them are not functioning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon-as possible.

Accommodation for Class IV Employees in Calcutta Government Hospitals

8849. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many class IV employees there are in the Government Hospitals of Calcutta ;

(b) how many of them have been provided with Government accommodation ; and

(c) the arrangements Government propose to make to accommodate Class IV employees with proper accommodation nearabout their places of work, especially for those who have been removed recently from their billets ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S, MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

B.O.A.C.

8850. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether B. O. A. C. is a British controlled organisation ;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that B. O. A. C. Traffic Manual has the approval of the U. K. Government ; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to prevent the B. O. A. C. collaborated smugglings through and to the Indian soil ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) B. O. A. C. is a public Corporation set up in 1940 under an Act of Parliament in the U. K.

(b) Government has no information.

(c) Necessary steps are taken to prevent smuggling from all sources.

उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला गढ़वाल के गांवों के लिये सिंचाई की व्यवस्था

8851. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला गढ़वाल में दुर्गापुर और कोटद्वार गांवों के 16 परिवारों की 475 बीघा जमीन की सिंचाई के लिए, जो सिंचाई की सुविधा रोक दिये जाने के कारण बेकार पड़ी है, क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है;

(ख) सूआ (डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरी) संख्या 5 से जो गांव के बिल्कुल समीप है, सिंचाई के लिये जल की सप्लाई बन्द कर देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सूआ संख्या 5 से जल देने के संबंध में इन परिवारों की मांग पर सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Vitamin 'C' Plant of of M/S. Sarabhai Merck (Baroda)

8852. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the capacity of the Vitamin C plant of M/S. Sarabhai Merck of Baroda has been raised from 5 tons per month to 10 tons per month ;

(b) if so, when the Company applied for permission to double the capacity and the grounds given in justification of this demand ;

(c) whether the availability of machi-

nery and other equipment for doubling the plant capacity was ascertained ;

(d) if so, when and the findings thereof ; and

(e) when the permission was given to the Company to double the capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGMU RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes.

(b) In August 1965, the Government received an application from M/S. Sarabhai Merck Ltd, Baroda for regularisation of their production capacity of Vitamin C from 60 tonnes to 90 tonnes per annum as they were producing at the rate of 7 to 7.5 tons per month. Subsequently in March, 1966 the above firm stated that they are producing at 120 tonnes per annum.

(c) and (d). The firm had indicated in their application that no additional capital equipment was installed for the higher production and had stated that they had been able to achieve higher production as a result of improvements and modifications made in the process, and also by obtaining balancing equipment from indigenous sources.

(e) A licence No. L/22/319/66-Ch. III for expansion to 90 tonnes per annum was issued on the 14th December, 1966. Subsequently in March 1967 the licence was amended increasing the capacity to 120 tonnes per annum.

Scholarship for Scheduled Tribes in Maharastra

8853. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharastra have made it a prerequisite condition for a member of the Scheduled Tribes to restrict chidren upto 3 or so before he could be considered to get scholarship from Government ;

(b) whether similar conditions have been imposed in the case of the members of Scheduled Castes ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (c). As a part of the Family Planning Programme, the Government of Maharashtra have decided that various educational concessions such as freeships, provision of free books, book-grants and all scholarships (excepting merit scholarships) should not be made available to those who do not restrict the size of their families to 3 living children or to their present size if they already have more than 3 children. This decision, which equally applied to all people including Political sufferers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, will be effective from 15th August, 1968. The children who are eligible to these concessions on or before that date will, however, not be affected. Family Planning is a State subject.

Oil and Natural Gas Commission

8854. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one overseer with a diploma in Civil Engineering has risen to be a Member of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Dehra Dun ;

(b) if so, on what special merits ; and

(c) what was his substantive post before he was taken in as a Member of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) An officer, who holds a Diploma in Civil Engineering and a number of other higher qualifications, is at present a member of the ONGC.

(b) Long and diversified experience in many fields, including work for 8 or 9 years in senior positions in the public sector in oil.

(c) Chief of Engineering.

Irrigation Policy to Remove Regional Imbalances

8855. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formu-

lated any irrigation policy to remove regional imbalances with regard to the irrigation facilities ; and

(b) if so, the guidelines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The rate of increase in irrigated area is largely guided by the pattern of rainfall, availability of utilisable water resources, ability of States to allocate adequate funds to the irrigation sector and the economic feasibility of irrigation projects. However, the need to reduce the regional disparties, to the extent possible, is kept in view while making provision for irrigation schemes in the various Plans. This question will also be considered by the proposed All India Irrigation Commission.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

8856. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred upto 1967-68 since 1947 on account of the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on account of post-matriculation scholarships ;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on account of pre-matriculation scholarships :

(d) the total expenditure on the establishment of Government Organisations ; and

(e) the total expenditure incurred on the voluntary organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) Scheduled Tribes came to be recognised as such only after the Constitution came into effect. During the first, second and third plans, the expenditure was approximately Rs. 110 crores. Figures for the year 1966-67 and 1967-68 are contained in Chapter II Part II of the Report 1967-68 of the Department of Social Welfare.

(b) For the period 1951—1967, the expenditure on Scheduled Tribes was Rs. 498 lakhs.

(c) For the period 1956 to 1966, the expenditure was Rs. 522 lakhs on Scheduled Tribes.

(d) Such expenditure is generally not charged to the plans. However, on an average, it is approximately 7% of the total developmental expenditure.

(e) Between the years 1953-1968, grants totalling Rs. 239 lakhs have been sanctioned to non-official organisations of all India character working for the Welfare of Backward Classes.

Officers in Subsidiary Bank of State Bank

8857. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM ;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All-India Officers' Association of Subsidiary banks of the State Bank of India have recently submitted a memorandum stating that Officers in the Subsidiary Banks of the State Bank of India draw less than Clerks' emoluments ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action, if any, which is proposed to be taken by Government to do away with this anomaly ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND NINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The All-India Officers' Association of Subsidiary banks of the State Bank of India submitted a memorandum to the State Bank of India in March, 1968 in regard to payment of an adjustment allowance to some of the members of the supervisory staff who are presently receiving lesser total emoluments then they would have received if they had continued to work as clerks/cashiers.

(c) The question of removing the anomalous position is engaging the attention of the State Bank of India.

Spread of Elephantiasis in Delhi

8858. SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM ;

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether elephantiasis has taken an alarming turn in the Union Territory of Delhi as reported to in the *Hindustan Times* of 12th April, 1968 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to control this epidemic ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). There is no evidence to show that there has been any marked increase of cases of elephantiasis in Delhi. A few cases of micro filaria infection have been detected. Some culex mosquitoes have also been found infested. Necessary anti mosquite measures are being taken.

Public Undertakings

8859. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 903 on the 19th February, 1968 and state :

(a) the information regarding rules for recruitment and conditions of service in Public Undertakings has since been collected ;

(b) if so, details therefor ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and also the reasons for not framing such rules so far ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Information has so far been collected in respect of 40 enterprises, a list of which is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1081/68]. The rules regarding service conditions, pay scales, recruitment, promotion policies etc., in the cases of the enterprises mentioned at Sl. Nos. 1-14 are required to be approved by Government ; in the case of those at Sl. Nos. 7-10 such approval is required in the matter of certain aspects only. While the enterprises at Sl. Nos. 1-9 have already got their rules approved by Government, wherever necessary, the enterprises at Sl. Nos. 10-14 have yet to do so.

Out of the 26 enterprises mentioned at Sl. Nos. 15-40 which are competent to frame their own rules, the 11 enterprises at Sl. Nos. 15-25 have framed the relevant rules ; in the case of the others, the rules are in various stages of finalisation.

The information in respect of the remaining enterprises is also being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Homoeopathic Practitioners

8860. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Homoeopathic Association has urged the Central Government to guarantee privately qualified Registered Homoeophatic practitioners the same rights as are now given to institutionally qualified Homoeopaths ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : The Homoeophatic Association Delhi has sent a resolution of their Executive Committee that :

"The Central Government be requested to guarantee under the proposed 'Central Council of Indian Systems of Medicine, to D. H. S., Delhi "Privately" qualified registered Homoeopathic practioners all the rights of appointment, registration, representation and free practice as is being guaranteed to other Homoeopaths, who are institutionally qualified."

(b) The details of legislation to set up a Central Council of Indian System of Medicine including Homoeopathy are still under consideration.

अफीम का मूल्य

8861. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में

अनेक स्थानों पर अफीम के उत्पादन मूल्य का 10 प्रतिशत काट लिया जाता है तथा अफीम जांच करने के बाद यह राशि लौटा दी जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय 20 प्रतिशत रोके रखने के क्या कारण है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है यह 10 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त राशि जिसे रोक रखने का निर्णय किया गया है, न तो वापिस की जाती है और न उसकी रसीद ही दी जाती है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो दस प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त धन लेने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन राशियों का भुगतान न किये जाने के कारण किसानों में बड़ा असंतोष है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) अफीम खरीदने के मूल्य का 10 प्रतिशत सभी किसानों से काट लिया जाता है तथा अफीम की जांच हो चुकने के बाद यह रकम अन्तिम अदायगी के समय दी जाती है।

(ख) से (घ). मूल्य में से इस वर्ष अतिरिक्त 10 प्रतिशत की कटौती की जा रही है और तब तक उचन्त खाते में रखी जायगी जब तक राजस्थान राज्य सरकार को खरीदी कर अदा करने के प्रश्न का अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं हो जाता। यदि यह निर्णय होता है कि खरीदी-कर कानूनी तौर पर नही लगाया जा सकता तो वह रकम किसानों को वापिस लौटा दी जायगी। दरअसल किसान से भरपाई तो उतनी ही रकम की ली जाती है जितनी उसे वास्तव में अदा की जाती है। काटी गई रकम के लिये अलग से कोइ रसीद नहीं दी जाती है, लेकिन इस प्रकार की कटौतियों का हिसाब सम्बन्धित बहीखातों में रखा जाता है।

(ङ) और च. सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ दरख्वास्तें प्राप्त हुइ हैं और मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

Credit by Japan

8862. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :**
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the credits extended to India by Japan since 1958 giving the projects for which the credit was intended ;

(b) whether the credits given by the Japanese Government were fully utilised by the Government ;

(c) if not, the credits which remained unutilised and the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the loss incurred by Government on account of the unutilised credits extended by the Japanese Government ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Government of Japan have extended credits totalling equivalent of $ 427 million since 1958. A statement indicating the projects financed under the credit is laid on the table of the House, [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1082/68].

(b) and (c). The Yen Credits have a terminal date by which disbursements are to be completed. Whereas the first and second Yen credits have been fully utilised, a sum equivalent of approximately $ 7 million has remained unutilised under the Third Yen credit due to proposals made for alternative uses of the amount not receiving approval of the Government of Japan. For the other credits, utilisation is progressing and the terminal date for disbursement has not yet been reached.

(d) There is no loss as such as the amount of the credits is reduced to the extent of short-fall in utilisation, resulting in automatic reduction in the repayment liability including interest charges.

Foreign Consultants for Fertilizers Corporation

8864. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have engaged foreign Consultants to advise the Fertiliser Corporation of India on matters connected with marketing :

(b) whether it is also a fact that the local demands for fertilizers in this country is many times more than the supply and if so, what was the need to engage them ; and

(c) the amount being spent on them annually ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir, the services of a foreign marketing Consultant have been obtained for the Fertilizer Corporation of India from US AID for a period of two years.

(b) According to the present policy, the Fertilizer Corporation which was hitherto handing over its products to the Central Pool has been asked to make its own arrangements for selling all its products progressively, beginning with 50% from 1.10.1967. The Foreign Consultant is to advise on the establishment of a suitable Marketing Organisation for the corporation and the latest methods of fertilizer distribution and promotion work.

(c) The Corporation is to pay Rs. 25/- per day to the US AID authorities in lieu of transportation charges. In addition, certain other facilities are provided such as office space, office equipment and supplies, secretarial services and technical assistance as required and transport and other facilities at the Units/Divisions, etc. whenever required. The Consultant, however, has not been provided any residential accommodation at the expense of the Corporation.

Goods Confiscated Under Customs and Excise Laws

8865. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the yearly accumulation of goods confiscated under the Customs and Excise laws during the last five years ;

(b) the categories of goods which are remaining undisposed of ; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Area under Cultivation in Command Areas of Irrigation Projects

8866. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total cultivable area and area actually under cultivation in the present command areas of each of the Bhakra Nangal, Hirakud, Nagarjuna Sagar, Tungabhadra and Rajasthan Canal Projects ; and

(b) the area likely to be brought under cultivation within the next ten years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the culturable commanded area, area irrigated by March, 1968 and the ultimate irrigation benefits of these projects is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1083/68].

Allotment of Quarters in R. K. Puram, New Delhi

8867. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to allot quarters in Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi without electricity ; and

(b) if so, how many such quarters are involved and how long more it will take to provide them with electric and other essential facilities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Out of 628 quarters in Sector

XII, Rama Krishna Puram, 228 quarters have been completed and are being allotted to eligible Government employees. Electricity is expected to be supplied in a period of six months or so. All the services, except electrification and premix carpet on roads, would be completed along with the quarters before allotment. Premix carpet on roads would be provided after electrification work is complete. A shopping centre in the Sector is nearly complete and is expected to be ready for allotment with the last set of quarters.

C. H. S. Doctors, Andaman Islands

8868. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andaman Doctors in the Central Health Services are entitled to Andaman Special Pay ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The members of the Central Health Service who have been recruited in the mainland for appointment to the Central Health Service and are posted to serve under the Andaman and Nicobar Administration from time to time are entitled to following Special pays :

(i) *For those posted in South Andaman* (including Port Bihar)

Andaman Special pay @ 25% of basic pay, subject to a maximum of Rs. 350/- p.m.

(ii) *For those posted in North/Middle Andaman :*

Andaman Special pay @ 30% of the basic pay, subject to a maximum of Rs. 400/- p.m.

(iii) *For those posted in the Nicobar Islands/little Andaman .*

Andaman Special pay @ 33⅓% basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 400/- p.m.

The proposal for the grant of special pay to 'Local Recruits', who are the members of the C. H. S. is under consideration.

Departmental Enquiries Conducted in Central Excise Department

8869. SHRI S. M. JOSHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of major Departmental enquiries under rule 14 of CCS Rules, 1965 being conducted at present in the Central Excise Department ;

(b) the number of cases in which enquiry was first started before 1962 but on which the enquiry has not so far been completed stating the names and major offences in each case ;

(c) the number of cases in which *de novo* enquiry has been ordered by quashing previous enquiries with details of each case ;

(d) the number of cases in which *de novo* enquiry has been ordered more than once ; and

(e) the total expenditure incurred by Government, direct or indirect, in each *de novo* enquiry referred to in part (c) above ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (e). The required information is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the House.

Herbs for Family Planning

8870. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by a medical expert from Assam as reported in the *Hindustan Times* of the 15th April, 1968 to the effect that women in some hilly areas in Assam become sterile after taking certain juice of herbs without causing any evil after-effects ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to utilise it for family planning purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) Sample of the drug and information on methods of its use have been called for. The question of utilising this drug for the purpose of family planning will be examined after necessary investigations with regard to its effectiveness and harmlessness have been made under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research.

इर्विन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली की नर्सों की शिकायतें

8871. **श्री रामचरण : स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगरीय विकास मन्त्री** यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में इर्विन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली की नर्सों द्वारा अस्पताल के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कितनी शिकायतें भेजीं और शिकायत करने वालों की संख्या क्या थी; और

(ख) क्या शिकायतें भेजी गई और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

कालदा रजवाहा सादुल्लापुर माइनर (बुलन्दशहर)

8872. **श्री रामचरण** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सादुल्लापुर थाना दादरी (बुलन्दशहर) के निवासियों ने कालदा रजवाहा सादुल्लापुर माइनर के सूआ (डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरी) संख्या 24 के बारे में राज्य सरकार को और गंगा नहर विभाग के एक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर, बुलन्दशहर को अनेक प्रार्थना पत्र भेजे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके प्रार्थनापत्रों पर किये गये निर्णयों का ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त प्रार्थनापत्रों में उल्लिखित कठिनाइयों को दूर करने में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां । राज्य सरकार को कुछ आवेदन पत्र मिले हैं ।

(ख) पता चला है कि निर्गमपाइप की जांच करने के लिए आदेश दे दिये गये हैं ।

(ग) लगभग दो हफ्ते ।

Kalakot Power Thermal Project

8873. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the assistance that the Central Government propose to give for the Kalakot Project in Jammu and Kashmir ;

(b) whether an agreement was signed in 1967 with a Yugoslav agency for the supply of four units of 5 megawatts capacity each and for designing and supervision of the work at site :

(c) whether subsequently due to the suppliers' difficulty, the specifications of the unit were lowered but the terms of the contract were not accordingly altered and as a result thereof Government sustained heavy losses ;

(d) whether any enquiry has been made to find out why the terms of the contract were not similarly altered ; and

(e) the loss that Government actually suffered in this case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The State Plan for 1968-1969 of Jammu & Kashmir is being fully financed from Central assistance. Besides, technical assistance for the Kalakote Project is being rendered by CW & PC, as and when required.

(b) and (c). The original agreement covering the supply of plant & equipment, design & supervision for the Kalakot Project was signed in September, 1962. It involved payment of an amount of Rs. 156.64 lakhs (FOB) for the Plant & equipment (4 units of 5 MW i.e. 20 MW total) and a sum of Rs. 12.32 lakhs for design & supervision. The agreement was revised in March, 1966. It involved payment of an amount of Rs. 149.68 lakhs

(FOB) for the plant and equipment (3 units of 7.5 MW i.e. 22.5 MW total) and a sum of Rs. 12.32 lakhs for design and supervision.

(d) and (e). No loss has been suffered by the Government and the question of any enquiry does not arise.

Smuggled Silver Chinese Coins in Delhi Bullion Market

8874. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the bullion market of Delhi has been flooded with smuggled silver Chinese coins recently ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact these coins are not legal tender in China ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that these coins are smuggled into India for the supporters of pro-China elements ; and

(d) if so, the measures which Government propose to take to check smuggling of these coins ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Occasionally some Chinese silver coins find their way into India and it is likely that a few of these coins have reached the Delhi bullion market. But there is no indication of large scale inflow of such coins into the Delhi bullion market.

(b) The Government have no information whether the Chinese coins entering India are legal tender in China or not.

(c) The Government have no such information.

(d) Customs Officers posted at various places have been alerted.

Inspectors in Central Excise Department

8875. SHRI HARDYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the post of Senior Grade Inspector in the Central Excise Department has been declared by the Central Board of Revenue to be a post involving the assumption of duties and responsibilities of greater importance than those attached to the ordinary grade posts of Inspector of Central Excise and to be filled in by promotion from the latter category ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not earmarking specific jobs or posts involving such duties for Senior Grade Inspectors and continuing them to be employed at less important posts such as Section Officers in the M. O. Rs. and other similar places ; and

(c) the reasons for not making any distinction between a Senior Grade Inspector and Ordinary Grade Inspector while posting him to charge involving duties and responsibilities of greater importance such as (i) Isolated Ranges (ii) Independent Preventive units, and (iii) all posts connected with implementation of Gold Control Rules ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir, for the limited purpose of pay fixation under F. R. 30 read with F. R. 22.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. Even so, instructions already exist for posting Senior Grade Inspectors to the more important Land Customs Stations and Central Excise Units as far as possible.

Inspectors in Central Excise Department

8876. SHRI HARDYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that Inspectors in the Central Excise Department serving in Madras and Uttar Pradesh States have not been promoted, though they have put in 23 years of service, whereas Inspectors with much less length of service in other States have been promoted to Class II posts though all of them work under his Ministry ; and

(b) If so, whether Government propose to take steps to remove this anomaly and find ways and means to p rovide promotion avenues for these Officers ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) It is a fact that

a few Inspectors in the Central Excise Department serving in Madras and Uttar Pradesh States who have put in 23 years of service have not been promoted so far. Recruitment, promotion and confirmation of Inspectors of Central Excise are made on Collectorate basis and they are not normally transferable from one Collectorate to another. Therefore promotion prospects very from Collectorate to Collectorate. In view of this a few Inspectors in some of the Collectorates with somewhat lesser length of service have been promoted to Class II posts.

(b) Ways and means to provide reasonable avenues of promotion keeping in view the quantum and nature of work are always under consideration of the Government.

Chairman, Bank of India

8877. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bank of India made an application, under Section 35 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1965, for granting 5 years' extension to the present Chairman (then General Manager) of the Bank ;

(b) whether the various Departments of the Reserve Bank such as Exchange Control Department, Department of Banking Operations, Department of Inspection, Department of Law, etc. had raised objection to this extension ;

(c) if so, the grounds of this objection;

(d) the reasons for over-ruling these objections and ultimately granting the extension ; and

(e) whether it is a fact that pressure was brought on the Governor and other Officers of thr Reserve Bank by the Finance Ministry for granting this extension ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Bank of India made an application under Section 35B of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 on the 15th February, 1965 for re-appointment of the General Manager of the bank for a period of 5 years from the 12th May, 1965.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

Acquiring of Non-Banking Assets by Bank of India

8878. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the practice of the Reserve Bank of India not to permit the Banks (Scheduled) to acquire large non-banking assets and the old assets were required to be disposed of within 7 years of the coming into force of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that of late the Bank of India has obtained a no objection letter from the Reserve Bank for the purchase of land to the extent of About 50,000 square yards at Ahmedabad for starting a College Campus for training Bank officers at Ahmedabad ;

(c) whether all this land can be regarded or is regarded by the Reserve Bank as a banking asset (almost 10 acres) ;

(d) the rate at which this land is to be purchased by the Bank ; and

(e) how it compares with the prices of this type of land prevailing in the market ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Under Section 9 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 no banking company is allowed to hold any immovable property, whether large or small, except such as is required for its own use. Banks are further required to dispose of such of the non-banking assets as are not required by them for their own use within a period not exceeding 7 years from the date of the acquisition of such assets or from the commencement of the Act (16th March, 1949) whichever is later.

(b) The Reserve bank did not issue any no objection letter to the Bank of India, however, in reply to the Bank's enquiry in March 1967, the position was clarified that the acquiring of land (about 50,000 square yards), building etc., for the purpose of its Staff College campus at Ahmedabad will not attract the provisions

of Section 9 of the Banking Regulation Act which permits a bank to hold any immovable property for its own use.

(c) The bank has not so far purchased the land in question, but when it does so, the land and the buildings constructed thereon for the purpose of the proposed college would be treated as a banking asset like any other of its premises required for its own use. Such acquisition, construction etc,, is permissible under section 6(1)(k) of the Banking Regulation Act.

(d) According to the available information, the proposal was to purchase 50,000 square yards of land (about 5 miles outside the city) at an approximate cost of Rs. 10 lakhs.

(e) Information is not readily available.

Chairman, C. W. & P. C.

8879. SHRI TENNETI VISHWANATHAM : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission was superannuated nearly six months ago ;

(b) whether a fresh incumbent was selected by the Union Public Service Commission in the regular course ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the old Chairman is still continuing ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWER PRASAD) : (a) to (d). The recommendation of the U. P. S. C. for the post of Chairman, Central Water & Power Commission has been received and the appointment of an officer to the post on a long-term basis is being finalised. In the meantime, the present incumbent, who reached the age of 58 about six months ago, has been continued in the post.

Withdrawal of Excise Staff from Factories

8880. SHRI DEIVEEKAN :
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided to withdraw Excise staff from factories throughout the country as a measure of administrative economy. .

(b) if so, whether thousands of employees will be rendered surplus as a result therefor ; and

(c) if so, the steps which are being taken to absorb them ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir. As a measure of administrative reform Government have decided to bring most of the excisable commodities under the system of self-removal of goods by the manufacturers themselves without the physical presence of the Central Excise Officers at the time of clearance. Checks, safeguards and collection of exise will be done in a different manner necessitating re-deployment of sanctioned staff.

(b) and (c). The details of administrative set up and staff requirements for the new system are being worked out at present.

Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement Between India and U. A. R.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India and U. A. R. have agreed to maked modsfications in the draft conventions to avoid double taxation between the two countries ;

(b) if so, whether drafts of the conventions have been finalised and approved by the Governments of India and U. A. R. ; and

(c) when the agreement between the two countries is likely to be signed and what benefit India will get by the agreement ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Tax delegation of the U. A. R. had discussions with a Tax delegation of India in New Delhi during April 3-10-1968 to finalise the text of a Convention which had earlier been initiated at Cairo in September, 1964. The two delegations agreed to

make certain modifications in the text of the draft convention and draft letters to be exchanged.

(b) The revised draft to the Convention as agreed upon between the two delegations will now be submitted to the respective Governments for approval.

(c) No time limit has been fixed for the signing of the convention by the two Governments. It is not possible to indicate when this will be done. The Agreement when brought into force, is expected to promote the flow of trade investment between India and the U. A. R.

Discussion on Narmada Water Dispute Under Chairmanship of Shri M. R. Chopra

8882. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7215 on the 15th April, 1968 and state the points discussed under the Chairmanship of Shri M. R. Chopra and the findings arrived thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWER PRASAD) : The following points were discussed :—

1. Hydrology of the Narmada at and above Navagam.

2. Utilisable supply for irrigation as at Navagam.

3. Utilisable supply for power and installed capacity.

4. Water requirements at and above Navagam.

5. Tentative studies indicating Irrigation developments in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat with specified total use in each State.

6. Full supply level at the head of Navagam canal.

7. Proposals for the development of upper Narmada, with costs and priorities.

8. Proposals for the development of Lower Narmada, with costs and priorities.

9. Proposal regarding the height of Navagam Dam.

It was agreed that the net utilisable flow for present planning may be taken as 28 million acre feet. It was also agreed that utilisable supply for power would have to be determined on a much higher dependability than that for irrigation. On other points, no agreed conclusions were arrived at.

Income-tax Assesses

8883. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the fall in the purchasing power of the Rupee since assessees in the income groups of Rs. 4000/- and above were first subjected to income-tax ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to give them relief as a result of the fall in purchasing power ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The income-tax exemption limit at Rs. 4000 per annum is operative since the assessment year commencing from April 1966. Measured by the rise in the all-India Consumer Price Index, the decline in the purchasing power of the rupee between April 1966 and February 1968 works out to 19.4 per cent.

(b) Employees in Government as well as in the organised industry are compensated for the rise in the cost of living by suitable adjustments in dearness allowance. Government is also constantly endeavouring to keep the rise in prices under control through such measures as public distribution of foodgrains, exercise of statutory and informal control over prices of essential commodities like controlled varieties of cloth, sugar, medicines, kerosene, vanaspati and matches, etc. and through a number of other fiscal and non-fiscal measures aimed at improving production and availabilities.

Cheating of State Bank, Baroda

8885. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Baroda

Branch of the State Bank of India has been cheated to the tune of Rs. 92 lakhs by some persons by taking advances on false pretences ;

(b) if so, the conditions under which such advances were given by the State Bank ;

(c) whether the matter has been investigated ; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Report of Soviet Experts on the Working of O.N.G.C.

8886. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet experts have submitted their report on the working of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the recommendations made by the Soviet Experts in their report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations are :

(i) Exploration work in the Cambay Basin should be intensified and geological and geophysical investigations of the oil possibilities above and below the Deccan traps should be undertaken.

(ii) There is need for intensification of exploration and drilling in Assam, Ganga Valley, Bengal, Punjab and Cauvery Basin. Exploratory surveys should be intensified in the Godavari, Krishna, Mahanadi deltas, Kutch, Rajasthan, Laccadive and Andaman Islands as a prelude to exploratory drilling.

(iii) Trial production from newly discovered fields should be started at a very early stage of work.

(iv) Artesian and infra-bed waters should be explored and utilised along with waste water for water flooding the producing strata.

(v) There is need for increase in the volume of Seismic work and training of a large number of Indian specialists particularly in off-shore drilling.

(vi) Off-shore drilling be commenced departmentally on the Aliabet Island in the Gulf of Cambay and thereafter drilling using fixed platforms may be carried out also departmentally on the Tapti and South Tapti structures.

(vii) The organisational set-up should be modified to secure better coordination and greater efficiency in the context of the increased volume of operations.

(c) The report is under study.

Development of Irrigation Potentiality of Rivers Basins

8887. SHRI Y.S. KUSHWAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases where the Central or State Governments have so far prepared plans for the development of irrigation potential of river basins as a whole ;

(b) the rivers basins where such studies have been undertaken ; and

(c) which are such studies where in planning development of irrigation potential in the river basin as a whole, the basis of planning was only to provide full irrigation to sown areas and not to the entire culturable area lying within the command of the particular river system ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Some preliminary studies have been carried out by the Governments of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan on the possibilitis of

development of irrigation within their States but not for the river basin as a whole. Studies had also been carried out for the Indus river system before the Indus Water Treaty was concluded.

(c) In planning development of irrigation potential in the river basin as a whole the basis of planning depends upon a number of factors and not on providing full irrigation to all the shown area or the entire culturable area lying within the command. Some of the factors are water availability at particular points, soil conditions, socio economic factors, inter-State agreement etc. etc.

Opening of Branches of State Bank

8888. SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for opening more branches of the State Bank in sub. Divisional Headquarters at Devgarh in 1968-69 to meet the requirements of the local people ; and

(b) if so, the action, which is being taken to meet such demands and number of branches proposed to be opened there ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). It is presumed that Hon'ble Members have Deogarh (Bamra) in Orissa in mind. It was once proposed to establish an office of the State Bank at the place but the idea was dropped at the suggestion of the State Goverement owing to poor business prospects and the dearth of suitable accommodation there. The State Bank has received no representation from the local public for opening an office at this place.

Income-tax Arrears

8889 SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the arrears of income-tax as on the 31st March, 1967 due from (i) Lakhanpal Ltd., (ii) Golden Tobacco Co. of India Ltd., (iii) Rallis India Ltd., (iv) Shri Gouri Shankar Jute Mills Ltd., and (v) Assam Oil Co. Ltd. ;

(b) whether any case of tax evasion by these companies has come to the notice of Government ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Loss due to Under-Invoicing by Certain Firms

8890. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of monetary loss suffered by India as a result of under-involving of exports during the last ten years by (i) Larsen and Tounbro Ltd., Bombay, (ii) General Electric Company of India Ltd., (iii) Bird and Co., (iv) Indian Oxygen Ltd., (v) CIBA Co. of India Ltd., (vi) Voltas Ltd., and (vii) Sinson Group of Industries, Madras ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against these firms ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) In the case of M/s. Bird & Co. Pvt. Ltd., cases relating to the relevant period have been adjudicated. The firm went in appeal and in the Appellate order the Central Board of Excise and Customs has held that in fact no loss of foreign exchange has been proved. There was no allegation about of duty in these cases.

The Enforcement Directorate have issued show-cause notice under section 12(2) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act for failure on the part of the Company to repatriate a sum of $ 6,14,733.33 representing the amoant allegedly under-invoiced in respect of the shipments made during 1967 to 1969. The case is yet to be adjudicated by the Enforcement Directorate.

In case of other companies, no under-invoicing of exports involving loss of duty or foreign exchange during the relevant period has come to notice.

(b) Does not arise.

Income-Tax against Film People

8892. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the arrears of Income-tax and wealth tax due at present from the Film people (i) Shri G. P. Sippy, (ii) Shri B. K. Adarash, (iii) Shrimati Saira Banu, (iv) Shri Nasir Hussain, (v) Shri Naushed, (vi) Miss. Mala Sinha ;

(b) whether any case of tax evasion has been found in respect of these film people ; and

(c) if so, the steps which are being taken by Government to realise the same ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The information is as under :—

Name	Arrear of Income-tax	Arrears of Wealth Tax
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Shri G. P. Sippy	99,196	Nil
(ii) Shri B. K. Adarash	40,130	Nil
(iii) Shrimati Saira Banu.	180	Nil
(iv) Shri Nasir Hussain	Nil	180
(v) Shri Naushad	Nil	Nil
(vi) Shrimati Mala Sinha	Nil	Nil

(b) Concealment of income has been found in the cases of Shri B. K. Adarash, Shri Naushad and Shrimati Mala Sinha and M/s Nasir Hussain Films Private Ltd., of which Shri Nasir Hussain is a director. In the case of Shrimati Saira Banu and Shri G. P. Sippy and personal case of Shri Nasir Hussain no concealment has so far been detected.

(c) Steps taken for the recovery of outstanding taxes in the various cases are as under :—

(i) *Shri G. P. Sippy* : The demand has been certified and the Tax Recovery Officer asked to recover the outstanding taxes.

(ii) *Shri B. K. Adarash* : Recovery certificates have been issued to the Tax Recovery Officer.

(iii) *Shrimati Saira Banu* : A notice has been issued to the assessee to make the payment.

(iv) *Shri Nasir Hussain* : A notice has been issued to the assessee asking him to make the payment.

(v) *Shri Naushad* There are no arrears.

(vi) *Shrimati Mala Sinha* : There are no arrears.

Income Tax Arrears Outstanding against Certain Companies

8893. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the arrear of income-tax due at present from (i) Premier Tyres Ltd., (ii) Tractors and Farm Equipments Ltd., (iii) Good Year Tyres Ltd., (iv) Ceat Tyres Ltd., (v) Indian Cable industries, Bombay. (vi) Electric Construction and Equipment Co. Ltd. Calcutta (vii) Bangur Brothers Ltd. Calcutta, (viii) Madan Mohan Lall Shri Ram (P) Ltd., (ix) National Rayon Corporation Ltd. (x) Kilburn and Co. Ltd., (xi) Jay Engineering Works Ltd., (xii) Ericsson Telephone Sales Corporation (xiii) Thackersey Moolji and Company, Bombay (xiv) Nippon Electric Co. Ltd., (xv) Britania Biscuits Ltd. (xvi) Himmat Steel Foundary (P) Ltd. ;

(b) whether any case of tax evasion has been found in respect of these firms; and

(c) if so, the steps which are being taken by Government to realise the same ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Loss Suffered due to under Invoicing

8895. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of monetary loss suffered

by India as a result of under-invoicing of of exports during the period 1960 to 1967 by (i) Ceat Tyres Ltd., (ii) Jay Engineering Works Ltd., (iii) Britania Biscuits Ltd., (iv) Thackersey Moolji and Company, (v) Atlas Capes India (P) Ltd., Bombay, (vi) Union Carbide Ltd., (vii) J. K. Rayons, (viii) Ahmedabad Mfg. and Calico Printing Co Ltd., (ix) J. B. Advani Oerlinkon Electrodes (P) Ltd., (x) Johnson and Johnson of India Ltd. ; and

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). M/s. Jay Engineering Works Ltd. and their associates, M/s. Usha Sales (P) Ltd., Calcutta were involved in under-invoicing of exports during the relevant period resulting in loss of foreign exchange of about Rs. 1,64,143/-. On adjudication of the cases, personal penalties to the extent of Rs. 10,00,000/- were imposed on the persons concerned. The parties have, however, gone in appeal. which have not been decided so far. No under-invoicing of exports by the other companies during the relevant period, has come to notice.

Income Tax Arrears from Certain Companies

8898. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the arrears of income tax and other taxes at present due from (i) Ciba Co. of India Lted., (ii) Voltas Ltd., (iii) Enfield India Ltd,, (iv) Escorts Ltd., (v) Larsen and Toubro Ltd , Bombay (vi) A. V. Thomas and Co., Ltd. Kerala. (vii) Coca Cola export Corporation, New Delhi, and (viii) Cromption Parkinson Works (P) Ltd. ; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to realise the arrears ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Income-Tax Arrears outstanding in Rajasthan

8899. SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Income-tax arrears amounting to Rs. 6 crores are outstanding against assessees in Rajasthan ;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report in the 'Hindustan Times' of the 16th April, 1968 in this regard ;and

(c) the action, if any, which is being taken to recover the arrears of income-tax ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Income-tax arrears to the extent of Rs. 5.60 crores were outstanding against assessees in Rajasthan as on 31.3.1968.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (i) Periodical Review of arrear demand it different levels.

(ii) Complete take over of Recovery work by the Departmental officers.

(iii) All steps provided in law for recovery of arrears are being taken on the merits and circumstances of each case.

Gold Seized with foreign Markings in Hyderabad

8900. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some gold slabs with foreign markings have been seized at Hyderabad recently ;

(b) whether there is any possibility of the smugglers gang from whom gold worth lakhs of rupees was seized near Thana, in Maharashtra, during March, 1968 having a hand in this; and

(c) if so, whether some arrests have been made in this regard and action taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Seven slabs of gold bearing foreign markings have been seized so far this year at Hyderabad.

(b) There is no such indication.

(c) No arrests have so far been made in connection with the smuggling of gold detected in Zai village near Thana in March, 1968. In connection with the seizure of gold at Hyderabad two persons were arrested and subsequently released on bail.

New Complex Fertilizer produced by Trombay Fertilizer Factory

8901. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Trombay Ferilizer Factory has developed a new complex fertilizer;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the complex fertilizer has been successfully tested on the Indian soil;

(c) the estimated production capacity of the plant producing this new complex fertilizer;

(d) whether Government propose to set up more such plants in the country; and

(e) if so, the locations thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Yes, sir; in Maharashtra.

(c) 1,80,000 tonnes, per anum.

(d) and (e). The question of setting up more plants will be considered after a proper assessment is made of the market demand for this kind of fertilizer in different parts of the country and in respect of different crops.

Setting up of New Printing Presses

8902. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government are setting up Printing Presses at Bangalore, Bhubaneswar and Chandigarh;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up such a Press at Gorakhpur in U. P also; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Three Presses for printing text books are being set up at Mysore, Bhubaneswar and Chandigarh. The work will be phased between the years 1968 and 1970.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

नेपाल में भू-स्खलन

8093. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल में भू-स्खलन से बिहार में गंडक नदी में बाढ़ का खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने जिलों पर प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) भू-स्खलन के कारण आने वाली बाढ़ को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और इस बारे में राज्य सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में कितनी धन राशि खर्च की गई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क). नेपाल में गण्डक नदी की एक सहायक नदी पर 5-3-68 को एक बार भू-स्खलन हुआ था इससे बिहार में गण्डक नदी में कोई गम्भीर बाढ़ नहीं आई थी ।

(ख) इस भू-स्खलन के परिणामस्वरूप बिहार का कोई जिला प्रभावित नहीं हुआ ।

(ग). ऊपर बताए गए भू-स्खलन के परिणामस्वरूप बिहार सरकार ने कोई खर्च नहीं किया था क्योंकि परियोजना स्थल पर नदी का स्तर कुछ थोड़ा सा चढ़ा था और परियोजना अधिकारियों से सिर्फ यही अपेक्षा

को गई थी कि वे स्थिति पर निरन्तर ध्यान रखें ।

बिलिंगडन अस्पताल के कर्मचारियों के घरों में पाई गई दवाइयां तथा डाक्टरी औजार

8904. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत एक वर्ष में बिलिंगडन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली के कुछ कर्मचारियों से डाक्टरी औजार, दवाइयां तथा अन्य वस्तुएं बरामाद की गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका मूल्य क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई जांच की है; और

(घ) यदि हां तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क). जी हां ।

(ख) 1667.00 रुपये ।

(ग) और (घ). इस समय यह मामला अदालत के विचाराधीन है ।

Committee on Untouchability and Economic and Educational Development of Scheduled Castes

8905. **SHRI P. R. THAKUR :** Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee on Untouchability and Economic and Educational Development of Scheduled Castes are yet to visit six or seven States and some Union Territories;

(b) if so, the names of such States and Territories and the programme of visiting them;

(c) the reasons for asking the Committee to submit their final report immediately even without their visiting all the States and territories; and

(d) whether the Committee on Untouchability would be allowed to function till the completion of their full work, if necessary by reconstituting the present body as a number of committees on less extensive and minor subjects were allowed to function even upto six years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA : (a) and (b). Apparently, the latest trend of thought in the Committee is that no more Union Territories need be visited. The Committee had made several plans to visit Assam, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal but these have not so far materialised. The Chairman has visited parts of Uttar Pradesh. The staff of the Committee has visited West Bengal and Rajasthan. As the Chairman has been away from Delhi for sometime, the immediate programme is not known.

(c) The tenure of the Committee has already been extended on six occasions in the past. The final draft report has been before the Committee for several months. It is known that many members of the Committee's Secretariat have had no work to do for long periods. Again, as preparation of the fourth five year plan has already commenced, it will be difficult to make purposeful use of the Committee's report if it is further delayed.

(d) This is a matter best left to be decided after consultations between the Government and the Chairman of the Chairman of the Committee. This Committee has already been in existence for 36 months; the tenure of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission was 18 months; that of the Education Commission was 25 months.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees in Banks

8906. **SHRI P. R. THAKUR :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the class-wise or grade-wise number of employees separately of the commercial banks in the country, the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, and the Reserve Bank of India at the end of last five years;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees therein;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India with its subsidiaries are following the Government policy of adequate representation for these communities in their services;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to issue any policy directive or general instructions to the commercial banks in this regard in the wake of their social control ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Three statements giving the information to the extent available in respect of (i) commercial banks in the private sector; (ii) State Bank of India and its subsidiaries; and (ii) Reserve Bank of India are laid on the Table of the House, marked as 'A', 'B' and 'C' respectively. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1084/68]

(b) No information is available as to the employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the commercial banks in the private sector. As regards State Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India the information is given in annexures 'D' and 'E'. Information regarding the subsidiaries of the State Bank is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The Reserve Bank, the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries are following by and large the Government policy on the subject. However, in respect of posts for which specialised knowledge and experience is required the Reserve Bank does not find it feasible to make any specific reservation on a percentage basis for candidates belonging to scheduled castes and tribes.

(e) No, Sir.

Chairman, Tungabhadra Board

8907. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether permanent arrangements have been made to fill the post of Chairman, Tungabhadra Board; and

(b) how long the previous Chairman functioned in the post and upto what age ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Long term arrangements for filling the post are being finalised.

(b) The previous Chairman held the post for 3 months and 12 days and when he relinquished charge, his age was 60 years, and 11 days.

Price of Petroleum Products

8908. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of petroleum products manufactured from gasoline and kerosene are much higher in India as compared to other countries like the U. S. A., U. K, Japan, Pakistan and Ceylon;

(b) if so, the comparative figures in this regard;

(c) the main reasons for the higher cost of production of those products in India; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to cut the prices of petroleum products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE : (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b). On the basis of the information received from our missions abroad, a statement is given below of the selling prices of Gasolines and Kerosenes in Bombay as compared with those in U. K., Japan, and Ceylon :—

Product	Bombay	U. K.	*Japan (Tokyo)	Ceylon (Colombo)
	Rs./Kl.	Rs./Kl.	Rs./Kl.	Rs./Kl.
Aviation Gasoline 100/130	893.01	1141.55	562.50	1065.26
Aviation Gasoline 115/145	912.37	1154.05	593.75	1088.42
Aviation Gasoline 73	870.82	1129.05	Not marketed	1157.89
Motor Gasoline 93	901.21	Not marketed	Not marketed	1030.53
Motor Gasoline 79	867.69	Not marketed	Not marketed	Not marketed
Kerosene Superior	420.89	411.63	235.06	231.58
Kerosene Inferior	286.37	361.63	Not marketed	231.58

Similar information in respect of U.S.A. and Pakistan is not yet available but will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A Major portion of the price consists of excise duties. There is no proposal at present to reduce these, as the revenue resources will be adversely affected. However, the duty free prices of petroleum products are proposed to be reviewed shortly through a Committee being appointed for the purpose.

Naphtha-Based Fertilizer Industry

8909. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chemical Industry (P) Ltd., Delhi surveyed the places near Visakhapatnam to start naphtha-based chemical industry;

(b) whether any report has been submitted by the management to Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Government have no knowledge about the survey by the Chemical Industry (P) Ltd. of places near Visakhapatnam for setting up naphtha-based Chemical Industry.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Rishikesh

8910. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a special article by Major General S. S. Sokhey in National Herald (Delhi edition) of the 15th April, 1968 under the caption, "Fifty Crore State Project being scuttled, Immediate Thorough Enquiry Needed";

(b) whether Government have examined the charges made therein against the working of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. in Rishikesh; and

(c) whether Government propose to direct a high-level inquiry in the matter especially on account of the charges emanating from a high scientific authority who had been closely associated with the setting up of the Plants at Rishikesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes Sir.

*The information furnished by our Embassy in Tokyo does not say whether the prices are inclusive or exclusive of duties/taxes.

(b) and (c). The Government do not propose to hold an inquiry as in their view the charges are baseless.

12.48 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*contd.*

Reported Statement by Agriculture Minister of Andhra Pradesh against Harijans—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Home Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir,...

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay-Central) : On a point of order, Sir. Before the hon. Minister makes the statement, I would like to draw your attention to business before the House. Here, it is mentioned on the agenda : Questions on the statement to be asked by the following members and answers given.

Last time, we had given the notice of Call Attention and a number of members had signed. I do not know how they could be debarred from asking any question. We had given the notice...

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani) : On the day when the Home Minister made the statement, he made it under Rule 197. Now, it is like any other statement upon to questions by all members.

MR. SPEAKER : That means nobody will be permitted to put a question when the Minister makes a statement. But, on the suggestion of the House, we postponed it. It is not a new thing which I have put here. On that day, the Home Minister had no information and we postponed it. It is the same Call Attention notice. I have not added anything. The same names are there. About 40 to 50 members give notice and lots are drawn. If some member wants to be there, he can be there when the lots are drawn. It is not as though somebody is doing it behind. It is done in the office. Any hon. Member can go and be present there...(*Interruptions*) I am on my legs. Therefore, anybody can go and be present there. I do not do it ; the office does it somwhere there. The same names have been put which were there on that day. The Minister is giving his reply to that call-attention which was put on Thursday or Friday.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had, in my statement made on April 25, 1968, indicated that the Chief Minister was going to look into the matter personally and would thereafter send me a report. I am awaiting his report.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr) : Still ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Yes. However, the Agriculture Minister for Andhra Pradesh, Shri P. Thimma Reddy, has sent a communication to my Ministry which reads as follows :

> "The report attributed to me that Harijans should be kicked is a fantastic lie, baseless malicious and mischievous. No person in any walk of life would have made such a statement much less a responsible Minister. There was no reference whatsoever of the alleged statement fastened on to me. So far as I know the correspondent of the Patriot was not present at the meeting nor did he contact me and verify from me about the alleged statement attributed to me. It is an elementary norm for a correspondent to verify the report before rushing it to the press."

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Rabi Ray.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi): Will the Central Government force the Minister to resign ? He should be dismissed.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पिछली मर्तबा भी, दो दिन का समय लेने के वक्त, यह कहा था कि श्री चव्हाण इस तरह से फिर सदन को गुमराह करेंगे कि यह कहा ही नहीं है। यह मसला बड़ा गम्भीर है क्योंकि करोड़ों आदिवासी और हरिजन हमारे देश में रहते हैं, हम देख रहे हैं महीने भर से, कि किसी

[श्री रवि राय]

की हत्या हो रही है और किसी को कुछ और हो रहा है। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जिस "पैट्रियाट" में यह खबर निकली थी उसमें यह खबर भी निकली है जिसमें कहा गया है कि जो जर्नलिस्ट्स ऐसोसिएशन है, हैदराबाद में, उन्होंने यह प्रस्ताव पास किया है :

"City journalists at a meeting here today passed a resolution regretting the growing tendency of the authorities to openly attack and threaten journalists discharging their normal and legitimate duties."

"Latest instance of such an attack, the resolution said, was the statement by State Agriculture Minister, P. Thimma Reddy, that the journalists covering the recent incidents about the Harijans in the State 'deserved to be kicked'."

"The journalists unanimously felt that unless those in authority checked this tendency, 'freedom of the press will be jeopardised, affecting the functioning of the country's democratic apparatus'."

इसके बाद आप जानते हैं कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में दो अखबार हैं। एक 'विशाल आन्ध्र' और दूसरा 'आन्ध्र पत्रिका', दोनों ने अपनी सम्पादकीय टिप्पणियां लिखी हैं। 'आन्ध्र पत्रिका' कहता है :

"'Andhra Patrike', the oldest Telugu daily, editorially took note of the 'loose talk' generally indulged in by Mr. Thimma Reddy. In a two-column editorial, it said, 'whether as Minister or as Pradesh Congress President, Mr. Thimma Reddy has been known for his loose talk'. His constant deriding of officials was demoralising the administration."

"विशाल आंध्र यह कहता है :

"It described him..."

This is another Telugu daily, *Visalandhra*.

"It described him as the 'embodiment of the arrogant feudal landlords'. Retention of such persons in the Cabinet, it said, would only embolden the landlord class to commit further atrocities on the Harijans and other downtrodden classes."

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें एक एक्सप्रेस चिट्ठी मिली है जिसमें मैसूर स्टेट के शिमोगा के एक हरिजन नेता कहते हैं :

"'To be born in a Harijan community is a sin'. Mr. N. K. Maruthi, a Harijan Leader of Shimoga stated in a complaint to the Fort Police and other superior authorities alleging ill-treatment and prevention from entry into the Town Club here recently. According to the report, the story goes..."

Mr. SPEAKER : This is about Shimoga. I will not allow this. This has nothing to do with Andhra Pradesh. This is about Mysore.

श्री रवि राय : वह एक ऐसा मसला है जिस का ताल्लूक होम मिनिस्ट्री से है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह स्थिति है कि आंध्र प्रदेश के कृषि मंत्री श्री थिम्मा रेड्डी साहब ने इस तरह कहा है। दो दिन के बाद जब हमने यहां आलोचना की तब वी० बी० राजू जो मन्त्री हैं वह बाकायदा दिल्ली आये थे। फिर उन से कहा गया है कि वह कंट्रेडिक्ट करें।

"Mr. Thimma Reddy's statement was read out to newsmen..."

जिसको उन्होंने पढ़ा है।

"...after his meeting with Revenue Minister, V. B. Raju, who had just returned from Delhi.

"I learn that Mr. Reddy's statement was recast after he had talked to Mr. Raju."

मैं आरोप लगाता हूं श्री चव्हाण के खिलाफ कि उन्होंने राजू साहब से कहा है कि वह इस तरह का बयान दे दें। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पहले श्री थिम्मा रेड्डी को फौरन डिसमिस किया जाये और इस सारे मामले की न्यायिक जांच हो क्योंकि जर्नलिस्ट्स ऐसोसिएशन हैदराबाद का प्रस्ताव दूसरी तरह का है। अब

दोनों में से कौन सा ठीक है इसकी न्यायिक जांच की जाये। दूसरे चूंकि संविधान में गृह मंत्री महोदय के जो कर्त्तव्य हैं उन्होंने उनका पालन नहीं किया है, अर्थात हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की जान की रक्षा करने का, इसलिए वह खुद इस्तीफा दे दें।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मेरे जिले में एक हरिजन के घर में चढ़ कर उसको गोली मारी गई है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We are discussing an alleged irresponsible statement of a Minister...(*Interruptions*) We are discussing an alleged irresponsible statement of a Minister in Andhra Pradesh, but unfortunately the same treat is being performed here in this hon. House...(*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये. : मंत्री महोदय अपना कर्त्तव्य पूरा नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : मेरे कर्त्तव्यों के बारे में कहने का माननीय सदस्य को कोई अधिकार नहीं है, वह बैठ जायें।

When an allegation was made against me that I tutored Mr. Raju to go and tell him something, something, it was a height of irresponsibility. I am only making the position very clear. If at all we have to take any position on facts, as I mentioned that day, I discussed the matter with the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Is it not strange that he did not care to send a reply to him ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : After that I again sent a wireless message. He also discussed the matter with me. He had already fixed his tour programmes to some of the riot-affected districts ; he had fixed his tour programmes before that and it was difficult for him to cancel those .

AN HON. MEMBER : Why ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Why I cannot make a decision for him. I am only telling what he told me. He has told me that he would be able to send the report either on the 4th or on the 6th May. I can only make a statement on the basis of the information that I get from the State Government ; I just cannot depend on the report appearing anywhere and base my statement on that. This is what I want to say.

श्री रवि राय : क्या न्यायिक जांच करवाई जायेगी ?...(**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta. This is the next name in the list. Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि आंध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने जो काण्ड यहां हुआ था उस को बड़ी शैली और लाइटली ट्रीट किया है। हालांकि आज से करीब तीन या चार दिन पहले यह बात सदन के सामने आई थी, उन्होंने सदन की मर्यादा को ठीक नहीं रक्खा और बड़े आहिस्ता से यह बात कह दी। मैंने सुना है कि यह ठीक है कि "पैट्रियाट" का कारेस्पांडेंट वहां नहीं था, लेकिन जो चार कारेस्पांडेंट वहां मौजूद थे उन्होंने लिख कर के—गृह मंत्री जी गुस्सा न करें क्योंकि वह फंस रहे हैं (**व्यवधान**).....

चार कारेसपोंडेंट वहां मौजूद थे। मैंने सुना है कि उन्होंने लिख कर और अपने हस्ताक्षर करके पैट्रियाट के कारेसपोंडेंट को दिया है। मैंने यह भी सुना है कि आपने कोई आदमी हैदराबाद भेजा था। आप आदमी भेजें या न भेजें, आपने क्या पैट्रियाट के कारसपोंडेंट को यह जो चार दूसरे कारसपोंडेंट वहां मौजूद थे या जो जरनलिस्ट्स एसोसिएशन जिन्होंने यह प्रस्ताव पास किया है, उन से कांटेक्ट किया हैं और किया है तो उनकी क्या रिपोर्ट है ?

किसी रिपोर्ट को कंट्रेडिक्ट करना अध्यक्ष महोदय, पालिटिशयंज के हाथ में आखिरी हथियार है। जब चारों तरफ से घिर जाते हैं तो उस घेराव से बचने के लिए यह एक रूटीन सा तरीका है जिस का वाक्य लिया जाता

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

है। यह कोई नई चीज नहीं है। जिस एग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि वे चोर हैं उन एग्रिकलचर मिनिस्टर में कोई कल्चर नहीं थी, ऐसा मैं समझता हूं। ऐग्रिकलचर मिनिस्टर माइनस कल्चर। वास्तव में हरिजन लोग चोर नहीं हैं, हम सब चोर हैं जिन्होंने इतने सालों तक उनको एक्सप्लायट किया है। उस में मैं भी शामिल हूँ और आप भी शामिल हैं। बीस साल की आजादी के बाद भी हमने केवल स्लोगन ही लगाया है, कागजों पर ही स्कीमें बनाई हैं लेकिन कुछ किया नहीं है उनके लिए अभी एक मेरे पास टेलीग्राम आया है। मैं आपकी आज्ञा से उसको पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ। इसमें कहा गया है :

'Andhra Agriculture Minister pressed journalists to contradict. Pray appointment of a Parliamentary Commission.'

यह आंध्र से आया है। यह दलित जाति संघ की तरफ से आया है। एक और भी टेलीग्राम आया है, हरिजन सेवक संघ की तरफ से। उस में भी यही मांग की गई है। चीफ मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ भी एलीगेशंज हैं। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में एक डेढ़ महीने में दस बारह इंसीडेंट ऐसे हुए हैं इसका कारण यह है कि वहां की प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष और उनके जो और साथी हैं, जो एम एल एज हैं वे इन जमींदारों के साथ हैं जो अत्याचार हरिजनों पर करते हैं और सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाई उनके खिलाफ नहीं की है। जिन पुलिस कर्मचारियों ने या अधिकारियों ने उनके.....खिलाफ.....कार्रवाई की है, उन में से कुछ लोगों को इस वास्ते सस्पेंड कर दिया गया है कि उन्होंने क्यों कोई कारवाई की। एक तरह से कांग्रेस का पोलिटिकल प्रेशर उन जमींदारों की तरफ से पुलिस पर पड़ रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा विश्वास आंध्र प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर और उनकी सरकार पर इस बारे में बिल्कुल नहीं है। यह मैं सफाई के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ। वह खुद मुस्लिम हैं और एक मुस्लिम से आशा करना कि वह न्याय देगा, बिल्कुल गलत होगा। आंध्र में जो रोजाना इंसीडेंट्स की तादाद बढ़ रही है और यह जो प्रेसर वाली बात मैंने कही है, इस सब को देखते हुए क्या सरकार एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी यहां से भेजेगी जो सी. बी. आई. की मदद से इसकी जांच करे और सदन को अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करे ?

इस प्रकार के कांड सारे देश के लिए शर्म की बात है। इनको रोकने के लिए सारे देश में और आंध्र में खास तौर से क्या चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज को कम्युनिकेशंज सरकार भेजेगी, राज्य सरकारों को क्या कुछ इंस्ट्रकशंज देगी और क्या उनकी मीटिंग बुलायेगी ? साथ ही साथ क्या सोशल आर्गेनाइजेशंज की और पोलिटिकल आर्गेनाइजेशंज की मीटिंग बुलाकर क्या सरकार इस बीमारी को हमेशा हमेशा के लिए खत्म करने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था करेगी ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I entirely agree with the hon. Member as far as the latter part of the question is concerned, that this problem of Harijans and the way it is coming up do need a very careful and anxious consideration of the country and of this government. And, Sir, I am not less angry about the general atmosphere that has been created about it. But, Sir, my only point is that hon. Members should try to distinguish between these two positions. Here, Sir, I have to say something or make a statement about certain statement of facts and allegations made. When facts are in dispute I have naturally to depend upon the Statement of the Minister himself.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is the accused.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Even if he is accused we have to prove against him. Only because he is the accused he is not hanged. (*Interruption*) Why don't you allow me to speak ?

श्री मधु लिमये : चरनसिंह को क्यों नहीं पूछा ?

श्री रामनेवक यादव : अपने साधनों से जानकारी क्यों नहीं ली ?

SHRI RANGA : It is the Home Minister who is guilty. He has failed to get a reply from the Chief Minister. He has failed to make him realise the importance of this tragic affair. So, I accuse the Home Minister.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : In the face of the statement of the West Bengal Minister, the hon Home Minister relied on his own independent sources in West Bengal. Why can't he do the same thing here also and give us what his independent view is ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : My point is : we did not, naturally we cannot depend on the statement of the Minister concerned. That is exactly why I had asked the chief Minister himself to look into the matter. (*Interruptions*) I cannot take any other position.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : This is callous indifference.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose.*

MR. SPEAKER : If all of you get up, he will not answer. He is on his legs. This is not proper.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : मिनिस्ट्री को वहां डिसमिस करो और प्रेजीडेंट्स रुल लागू करो ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I want your guidance in this matter. I am not even to get the report of the chief Minister ? What is the use ? (*Interruptions*)

The Chief Minister in his reply has suggested to me that he would be looking into the matter after his return from the tour and will get report either on the 4th or 5th of May. (*Interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिमये : चीफ मिनिस्टर का क्या सम्बन्ध है ? मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

SHRI RANGA : It is the Home Minister who is has failed, Sir.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Why don't you make your own inquiries ? It is an insult of the House.

मैंने कहा कि क्या आपने कारेसपोंडेंट्स को कांटैक्ट किया है और क्या आप पार्लिमैंटरी कमेटी बिठायेंगे ? सी० बी० आई० का कोई अफसर भेजा है या नहीं भेजा है ? दो बार इस सवाल को पोस्टपोन करने के बाद भी जवाब नहीं देते हैं ।

Is this not an insult of the House ? Sir, he wants guidance from the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : What guidance ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : Are you so helpless ?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : On a point of order, Sir.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose.*

MR. SPEAKER : All of you want to raise points of order. That means it will take one hour and it will lead us nowhere. My point is : whatever information the Home Minister has got, he has given.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : He has collected no information.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever he has given, I think, he has given some information ; all of us can say. He himself says that he is awaiting the report of the Chief Minister. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANGA *rose* –

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs. I am not saying rather this or that.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : He is a Chief Minister who does not care for the Harijans and he is interested in his tour ; he should be dismissed, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : अरे बाप रे । If you can dismiss the Chief Minister so easily today...I think even the Home Minister cannot do it so easily.

What is your point of order ?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE *rose*—

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir you please first allow us to have our questions answered. (*Interrutions*)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I have a right to make a point of order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You are rising every time. That is your habit.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request hon Members to kindly maintain order ? I will call hon Shri Samar Guha. If anybody before Shri Samar Guha and Shri Sreedharan is to ask questions and if anybody raises a point of order, it is the Speaker who will reply. I do not think the Minister has to reply to points of order. I protect your right Mr. Guha. My point is this. Before those Members whose names are here get up and ask questions, whether it be Shri Kanwarlal Gupta, or Shri Samar Guha, points of order are being raised. When a point of order is raised, it is not the Minister who is going to reply, but it is the Speaker that has to reply to the point of order. I am in a helpless positisn when a Member raises a point of order and I cannot shut him out. I have to hear what the point of order is and then give my answer. But I have made it very strict that a Minister shall not answer points of order, so tha name of point of order Members may not ask questions which are answerd by the Minister. It is the Speaker that ultimately answers a point of order.

SHRI HEM BARUA : You should make another thing also clear. After you exhaust the names on the list, you may hear the points of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम के अनुसार व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को पहले सुनना चाहिए । ये खुद तो कभी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाते नहीं हैं और अगर कोई दूसरा उठाता है, तो उसको दबाते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : If that can be made as a convention, it would be very good. Anyway, at present, this is a check to some extent at least that Ministers are not to answer questions asked in the name of point of order and it is only the Speaker that has to take the responsibility to answer it. Anyway, I would request Members to make it a convention that let the Members whose names are there put the questions first. Of course, there is no prohibition against points of order being raised. Suppose Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta puts a question and in that question and the reply to it there is something out of which a point arises, then certainly a member may get up and raise a point of order.

Now, let Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta put his question. Let us now proceed in an orderly way.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं ने ये तीन सवाल पूछे थे : वहां पर जो चार कारेसपांडेंट्स मौजूद थे, क्या मंत्री महोदय ने उन को कान्टेक्ट किया है या नहीं ? क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे में जांच करने के लिए कोई अफ़सर वहां भेजा है; अगर भेजा है, तो उस ने क्या रिपोर्ट दी है ? चूंकि इस बारे में आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री और सरकार का व्यवहार संदिग्ध है, इस लिए क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच के लिए कोई पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बिठायेगी ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I would like hon. Members to be a little more Patient. I would like them to understand the difficult position in which the Home Minister has to function in this matter. I would request them and plead with them to understand the correct position in this matter. Our intention is not to cover up anybody. But when a matter concerns the State Government, even a Minister of the Central Government has to function through the State Chief Minister as far as it is possible,

In this matter, a certain allegation was made about the statements made by that Minister. Naturally, we were expecting the Minister to say either 'Yes' or No'. I have quoted here the statement that he has made without any comments.

SHRI HEM BARUA : On a point of order ...

MR. SPEAKER : But the hon. Member himself had suggested the convention that first those whose names appear on the list

should be permitted to ask questions and then only points of order should be heard. Now he himself is raising a point of order.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I can very well understand the feelings of hon. Members on this matter. But I am not free to express my own personal feelings in this matter. Here I have to function in my capacity as the home Minister. I have said that I have requested the Chief Minister to look into the matter. And he has agreed to do it. Unfortunately, his other commitments have come in the way of his dealing with the matter. I very well understand the feelings of hon. Members. I would only request them to wait till the Chief Minister's report comes. Then it will be possible for me to give my own assessement of the matter.

श्री रवि राय : तब तक 10 मई का दिन बीत जायेगा और संसद का अधिवेशन खत्म हो जायेगा ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Naturally, we shall have to wait for the report. Then I shall certainly make an assesssment of my own. Now, the report is expected ; in fact, even this morning, I got a massage from him again....

श्री रामसेवक यादव : प्रश्न यह है कि गृह मंत्री ने या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या किया है- उन को अपने साधनों के इस्तेमाल से क्या जानकारी मिली है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Naturally, the Government of India here certainly keep themselves informed about what is happening but that is not a substitute for an inquiry. One just cannot hold a formal inquiry about this matter from here. When the Chief Minister of a State is looking into a matter concerning certain remarks passed by his Minister. we have to be patient to wait for his report. It is very unfair to make a remark that the Chief Minister should be dismissed simply because he has asked for some time. I personally would plead that we should be patient in this matter, because the status of a State is involved here and let us not be in a hurry...

SHRI RANGA : He should understand our feelings also.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Here is also a State Chief Minister who is responsible to his own legislature and we just cannot make remarks like that against him. That is what I would submit.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है ? मेरे सवाल का जवाब दिलाया जाये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मुझे अपना व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाने दीजिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने पहले उठाया है ।

MR. SPEAKER : You asked whether he made inquiries. He said 'I have my own sources of information, but I cannot make a statement on that now'.

SHRI RANGA : Let him say whether he has inquired into it or not inquired into it (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : How shall we proceed with so many hon. Members getting up and speaking and there are so many points of order raised.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे अपना पायंट आफ़ आर्डर फ़ार्मुलेट करने दीजिए ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे सवालों का जवाब नहीं दिया है । मैं आप की प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूं । मैं ने पूछा है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय ने चार अखबार वालों को कान्टेक्ट किया है या नहीं और इस बारे में जांच करने के लिए कोई अफ़सर वहां भजा है या नहीं भेजा है; अगर भेजा है, तो उस की रिपोर्ट क्या है । मंत्री महोदय "हां" या "न" में जवाब दें । वह टेढ़े-मेढ़े जवाब दे रहे हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अखबारों में छपा है कि यहां से एक अफसर भेजा गया है ।

SHRI RANAGA : Has he sent any officer there ? Let him say.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As I said, I I have got my own sources of information. That of course I cannot disclose now. Certainly I have got my machinery of knowing what happened. But I have not taken the liberty of saying what exactly happened or not happened. Certainly, if the House wants me to give my own personal assessment, naturally I will do that after the Chief Minister's report is received. That is all I can say on this at this stage (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Has his officer confirmed the report ?

असल में आन्ध्र के मिनिस्टर ने ऐसा कहा है और ये उस को हाइड करना चाहते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKAR : This is a call attention. I will have to call the members concerned first. Nobody else will be called. That is the covention we have been following.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : There are so many points of order. It will take one full hour for them. May I request members to allow those two members, Shri Sreedharan and Shri Samar Guha at least two questions.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मैं नहीं मानता । आप नियम के अनुसार चलिये । नियम 376 के अनुसार मुझे पायंट आफ़ आर्डर उठाने का पूर्ण अधिकार है ।

MR. SPEAKER : What about the others ? No, no. I have to allow everybody, particularly leaders of parties.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : Even before the hon. Member did so, I raised my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : He has as much right as other members. He is also raising to a point of order. I know he has got his own notebook with him. I have seen all. I would only request that the other two Members whose names are there be given a chance.

Shri Dange is on his legs. His name is not here.

श्री मधु लिमये : नाम क्या क्या सवाल है ? मैं पायंट आफ़ आर्डर पर खड़ा हूँ । आप प्रक्रिया के अनुसार चलिये । मैं सब से पहले खड़ा हूँ ।

मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल सीधा है कि उस दिन आप ने गृह मंत्री जी को पूरी जानकारी हासिल कर जवाब देने के लिए कहा था या मुख्य मंत्री से बयान प्राप्त कर के जवाब देने के लिए कहा था । यह सवाल मैं आप से पूछ रहा हूँ । आपका डायरेक्शन क्या था ? क्या आप इस का जवाब नहीं देंगे ? आप इस के बारे में रूलिंग दीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : I need not give a ruling here and now.

श्री मधु लिमये : कब देंगे ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : May I know what is his point of order ?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : Why should you give precedence to their point of order when points of order have been raised earlier on this side ?

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South) : The Home Minister has said that he is making an inquiry.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I did not say that.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : At the same time, he says that the Chief Minister is making inquiries At the same time, the Chief Minister is absconding on tour (*Interruptions*). When he does not take a heinous murder seriously, how can he make inquiries ? He should explain his procedure.

The second point is that abolition of untouchability is one of the principles of the Constitution. Therefore, this House is perfectly entitled to take note of this happening and demand that a Parliamentary Committee go into the affair and that Government agree to it. It does not become an exclusive subject of the, State nor does it interfere with State affairs. It is not a State law and order question, but a violation of the Constitution, and in such a heinous way.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था इस सवाल पर चाहता हूं कि आपने हमारे नियम सं० 197 के अधीन काल-एटेन्शन स्वीकार किया है तथा कालएटेन्शन उस प्रश्न पर स्वीकार किया जाता है जो सार्वजनिक महत्व का प्रश्न होता है। एक जिम्मेदार मिनिस्टर देश की सात करोड़ जनता के सम्बन्ध में, किसी एक व्यक्ति के सम्बन्ध में नहीं डेरोगेटरी स्टेटमेंट देता है, एक ऐसे समाज के प्रति जो हमारा सब से कमजोर अंग है, जिसकी सहायता, जिसका सहयोग, जिसके प्रति सदभावना हमारा कर्तव्य है, इस संसद का कर्तव्य है, इस दृष्टि से आपने इसको स्वीकार किया। इस के सम्बन्ध में पहले दिन माननीय गृह मंत्री ने अपना वक्तव्य देने में असमर्थता प्रकट की, इसलिये कि उनके पास पूरी सूचना नहीं आई थी, ऐसे प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में जिस पर पूरे देश में, पूरी संसद में एक भावना उठी हुई है। उस के बाद आपने उन को दूसरा मौका दिया, लेकिन आज भी इस मौके पर उन के पास पूरी सूचना नहीं आई और उस प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री अपने राज्य के अन्दर दौरा कर रहे हैं, जब कि यह प्रश्न यहां पर उठा हुआ है। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर इस प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आता है, एक बार नहीं आता है, दूसरी बार नहीं आता है, तो क्या इस संसद में कोई दूसरा तरीका है, जिससे कि संसद ऐसे सार्वजनिक महत्व के प्रश्न पर अविलम्ब जल्द से जल्द सूचना प्राप्त कर सके? मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं यदि आप वाजिब समझें तो आज ही कोई संसदीय कमेटी का निर्माण करें ताकि हम वहां जा कर इस की जांच कर सकें?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order. You are all making suggestions.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : My point of order arises out of analogus interpretation in law. In a trial, if a public servant is tried for committing a theft, he could not be deemed to have acted in an official capacity. So, if the Minister says that a Harijan should be kicked, it is out right violation of the Constitution and he could not be deemed to have acted in his capacity as a Minister. If he acts in his capacity as a Minister, on the principle of joint responsibility, the entire cabinet becomes responsible. Therefore, does it not amount to asking the accused to make his own enquiry and pass the award of guilty or not guilty, if we ask the Chief Minister to enquire into the conduct of one of his Ministers?...(*Interruption*s).

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard Mr. Dange and Mr. Yadav and Mr. Deshmukh. They want a committee. The Speaker is not the person who appoints parliamentary committees ; he has no authority. It is the House that can appoint a committee. May I request any one of them to move a motion? The House has full authority. If anybody thinks that a committee is necessary, he is free to move a motion. Therefore, it is unfair to throw the blame or responsibility on the Speaker. Anyone can move a motion and it will be considered by the House and we shall see what happens afterwards.

SHR. A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : The Home Minister has stated that he is waiting for the report of the Chief Minister. We have no faith in the Chief Minister. If he had any sense of proporation he would have caught this Minister by the scruff of his neck and thrown him out just as we throw out kittens stealing milk. The Chief Minister has not done that. If that Minister has come out with a statement denying what he openly said before the Press reporters, it is because he wants to save his own skin. He knows that those days are over when Harijans could be treated as hewers of wood and drayers of

[Shri A. Sreedharan]

water and that those days are not distant when if anybody kicks a Harijan, he will kick back with double the force, whether he be a minister or a chief minister or a Union Minister. The country is going in that direction.

What surprises me is when such an incident of this nature has taken place, when even people in high positions have commented on that,—I am told that Kamraj Nadar told Mr. Sanjiviah, the former Union Minister : I am quoting him : *Andhaappaya appadi solli irruppan ; avan solli iruppan ; avan solli iruppan* —that fellow is in the habit of talking like that; he might have talked ; he might have talked. And Mr. Chavan himself must be knowing it because Kamaraj talked to Sanjiviah when he came to the Congress Working Committee meeting. Here is a certificate given by Mr. Kamaraj Nadar to Thimma Reddy, the Minister in the Andhra Pradesh Cabinet. My question is this. All this has happened and Mr. Chavan says, "I have asked the Chief Minister," and he says "I am a post-office." "Here is what the Andhra Minister has told me and I am conveying it to the House". So, the Home Minister is a post office between Thimma Reddi and the Lok Sabha. This minister has violated article 15 of the Constitution, and neither the Chief Minister nor the Governor have taken any action against this Minister. It requires the Home Ministry, to wake up, the Governor as Rip Van Winkle and the Chief Minister there and ask him to enquire into it. So, I would like to ask the Home Minister, in view of the fact that the Governor of Andhra Pradesh has committed a serious dereliction of duty, and in view of the fact that he has not taken cognizance of a very serious conduct of a Minister in his State in respect of the Scheduled Castes in this country, will he advise the President to remove this Governor and appoint a new Governor, preferably one belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Samar Guha.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस का जवाब दिलवाइये । यह क्या तरीका है, यह क्या उद्दण्डता है, ये खड़े होकर जवाब दें, हां या ना कहे । क्या बैठ कर जवाब दिया जाता है ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हम बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे । यह इस तरह से हंस कर मामले को उड़ा देते हैं । श्री घरन जी ने सवाल पूछा है—क्या इसका जवाब नहीं आयेगा ?

MR. SPEAKER : He referred to the question of removing Governor and all that. What can he reply ?

SHRI P. R. THAKUR (Nabadwip) : Sir, I may kindly be allowed to say a few words.

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. I can not allow everyone now.

SHRI P. R. THAKUR : I belong to the Scheduled Castes. I must be allowed to speak in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : It does not matter I am not a Minister, and I do not know who is a Scheduled Caste and who is not.

SHRI P. R. THAKUR : As Speaker, you should kuow it.

MR. SPEAKER : I need not necessarily know it. Will you kindly sit down ?

SHRI P. R. THAKUR : I shall sit down, but you must accept it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir, it is not a question of my replying or not. The point is, there was nothing to reply because he was talking of dismissal of the Governor and all that. One just cannot go on enjoying this type of observation.

SHRI P. R. THAKUR : I am leaving the House, as a protest.

(Shri P. R. Thakur then left the House)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have been nor only shocked by the alleged statement made by the Minister of Agriculture in Andhra Pradesh, but I have been equally shocked by the attitude of the Central Government ; either they have taken the whole matter in a very lighthearted way or this Central Government is not sensitive

enough to realise the depth of the wound that has been inflicted on the sense of national dignity by the utterance of that Agriculture Minister As I have already said, either this Government is not sensitive enough to release the sense of human values and national values involved in this question or this Government is trying wilfully to cover the sin of that Agriculture Minister by dillydallying with the issue involved.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the question.

MR. SPEAKER : He is coming to the question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What should the Government have done ? I quite agree that just a press statement should not be taken as the whole truth. I quite agree that if a thief has committed a sin, he has right to demand justice. But what should this Government have done ? Immediately when they got the report, they should have sent not only a Parliamentary Committee but the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Prof. Nirmal Kumar Bose, himself a Gandhian, should have been associated with this matter. He should have been sent immediately to make a first-hand enquiry. Will the Government agree to constitute a committee consisting of Members of Parliament, including the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to go to Andhra, enquire about the whole matter from the Chief Minister, the Minister concerned and those journalists and papers which made editorial comments on this and then submit a report to this House ?

You will not allow every day a calling attention notice on such instances. Today I have received an express letter from a Harijan journalist...

MR. SPEAKER : Don't raise it now. That would not be answered.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want it to go on record, Sir. I have received this letter from a Harijan journalist, Mr. N. K. Maruthi, saying he was debarred to enter the Town Club. He complained to the police saying his life was being threatened, but no action was taken. Government should enquire into this also.

MR. SPEAKER : This has absolutely nothing to do with it. The Home Minister may answer the question whether a committee would be constituted.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This is also one of the suggestions for consideration.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair]*

RESTRAINT AND REMOVAL AND ARREST OF MEMBERS

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : क्या यह समझा जाय की आंध्र का मामला समाप्त हो गया ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Calling Attention is over.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय ने सुझाव दिया था हम को एक ममेटी के बारे में कि उस के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव आये तो वह उसे...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am told that you have submitted some motion or other. The Speaker will consider it at the proper time.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी): मैं ने भी एक मोशन दिया है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right. That will also be considered by the Speaker.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उस दिन कच्छ में जो संसद के सदस्य गिरफ्तार हुए थे उन के बारे में डी० एस० पी० का तार अध्यक्ष महोदय

[अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

की तरफ से पढ़ा गया था। एक वक्तव्य भी गृह मन्त्री ने दिया था और उन दोनों में अंतर है। इस की ओर हमने ध्यान आकर्षित किया था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You had demanded some sort of clarification to reconcile the contradiction.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाना चाहते हैं।

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani) : When the Speaker has specifically mentioned that any matter has to be referred to the Parliamentary Committee, accompanied by another motion that the rule requiring 24 hours prior notice should be suspended, with the request that it should be taken up immediately, I think the Deputy-Speaker is entitled to proceed further on that basis.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So far as the first issue is concerned, I have disposed of it. He has agreed. It is under consideration. Now that is over.

So far as the other matter is concerned,.....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो डी० एस० पी० का तार था उसमें कहा गया था :

"Members of Parliament are detained and removed"

लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया उसमें उन्होंने कहा :

"As the Satyagrahis did not leave the prohibited area, they were restrained and removed by the police"

अब डिटेंड में और रैस्ट्रेंट में फर्क है। यह परस्पर विरोधी वक्तव्य कैसे दिये गये ? दूसरी बात यह है.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will explain it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गृह मंत्री के वक्तव्य में एक और गड़बड़ है :

"Members of Parliament taken to Gandhidham, which is the nearest police station 28 miles from Khavda."

अब यह दोनों तथ्य गलत हैं। खौड़ा गांधी धाम से 28 मील नहीं है वह ज्यादा दूर है। खौड़ा के पास और भी रेलवे स्टेशंस हैं। यह यह भी सच नहीं है कि खौड़ा के सब से अधिक निकट गांधी धाम का स्टेशन है और भी रेलवे स्टेशन हैं जो कि खौड़ा के अधिक निकट हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आपके क्लैरिफिकेशन से कैसे काम होगा ? जब तक कि आप सदन को बहस का मौका नहीं देंगे ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to clarify the position.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा था कि इस सवाल की चर्चा करने का अवसर दिया जायेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a question of fact. If I remember correctly, some sort of distinction was made on the floor of the House between "restraint" and "arrest". That much I remember. I was present then. An attempt was made to raise the question of privilege. Permission was not given. Is that not correct ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय से कल मैं मिला था....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He said "I will consider". Every time he says "I will consider". That does not mean any positive Government.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह आप अध्यक्ष महोदय के बारे में ठीक नहीं कह रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When I also say "I will consider", it is not a commitment. It only means that my mind is open. That is all.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कच्छ से समाचार

आ रहे हैं उन से पता लगता है कि सत्याग्रहियों के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं किया जा रहा है। उन्हें दिन भर धूप में बैठने के लिए कहा जाता है। सत्याग्रहियों के जत्थे को रात भर वहां अंधेरे में बैठा कर रक्खा गया और खौड़ा के लोग जो उन्हें पानी और खाना पहुँचाते हैं वह खाना और पानी उन्हें पहुँचने नहीं दिया जाता है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि यह सत्याग्रह शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से चल रहा है, लेकिन केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have also participated in satyagraha several times. If it is a genuine satyagraha and the satyagrahis or you on their behalf start complaining about physical discomfort..... (*Interruptions*). it is very strange.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आप के यह कहने पर आपत्ति है। सत्याग्रही नहीं कर रहे हैं, हम कर रहे हैं और हम को अधिकार है शिकायत करने का। क्या यह सरकार इन सत्याग्रहियों को बिना पानी के मारेगी ? यह सत्याग्रह का कोई नियम नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is a different matter.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : On a point of order Sir. This was dealt with by the Government of a State.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गलत बात है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : गलत नहीं है। आप गलत कह रहे हैं। इस से गलत बात दूसरी हो नहीं सकती है। यह बात स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से सम्बन्धित है, सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से नहीं। फिर यह बात यहां आती कैसे है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे इस का उत्तर देने दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to clarify the position regarding the arrest, restraint and all that.

I have to inform the House that in continuation of the four telegrams which were communicated to the House on the 22nd April, 1968, four identical communications dated the 24th April, 1968, have been received from the Disirict Superintendent of Police, Kutch, as follows :

> "I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty to direct that Sarvashri Madhu Limaye, Hem Barua, Nath Pai and Jagannathrao Joshi, Members, Lok Sabha, be restrained at 09.15 hours on the 21st April, 1968 for not conforming to the lawful directions of the Police Officers posted to the north of Bandi river, one mile north of Khavda village in Kutch district for enforcing prohibitory orders under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code of the District Magistrate, Kutch in that when asked not to proceed towards the Rann of Kutch, they insisted on so proceeding in the prohibited area along with their followers for satyagraha.
>
> Sarvashri Madhu Limaye, Hem Barua, Nath Pai and Jagannathrao Joshi. Members, Lok Sabha, were accordingly restrained"—

this is the telegram I an reading..... (*Interruptions*).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो टेलिग्राम भेजा गया था क्या वह गलत था ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The same authority has sent the telegram.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह कैसे हो सकता है ? अब तो यह मामला बहुत ही गम्भीर हो गया है। 21 अप्रैल को जो टेलिग्राम पढ़ा गया था, और जो कार्रवाई में है क्या यह उस से अलग टेलिग्राम है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER - This gives more details ; that was a short telegram, if I remember correctly.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उस में अगर डिटेन्ड था तो इस में रिस्ट्रेन्ड कहां से आ गया ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not know. I am giving an explanation..... (*Interruption*). Let me finish. It continues : –

> "Sarvashri Madhu Limaye, Hem Barua, Nath Pai and Jagannathrao Joshi, Members, Lok Sabha, were accordingiy restrained under Section 69 of the Bombay Police Act and removed to Gandhidham in Kutch district on the same day by a special bus and were allowed to go at Gandhidham railway station at 15.00 hours on the 21st April, 1968."

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : They were let off at Gandhidham, not "allowed to go."

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) : The basic issue is an altogether different one. It is not satyagraha at all; they were going there to gherao the military and the police. Thefore the police has got to act. Is it a satyagraha ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that in continuation of the telegram which was communicated to the House on the 24th April, 1968, the following communication, dated the 24th April, 1968 has been received from the District Superintendent of Police, Kutch, as follows :—

> "I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty to direct that Shri Kameshwar Singh, Member, Lok Sabha, be arrested for an offence under Sections 143, 145, 188, Indian Penal Code, for having committed breach of Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, made applicable by the District Magistrate, Kutch on the northern side of the bridge of Bandi river, one mile north of Khavda Village in Kutch district while attempting to enter the Rann of Kutch along with his followers for the purpose of offering Satyagraha against the Award announced by the Kutch Tribunal.
>
> Shri Kameshwar Singh, Member, Lok Sabha, was accordingly arrested at 09.15 hours on the 22nd April, 1968 and is at present lodged in the Bhuj Jail at Bouj."

So, you have got the explanation now.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह बात स्पष्ट नहीं होती है। 21 अप्रैल को जो तार पढ़ा गया था और उस के बाद 21 अप्रैल को गृह मंत्री महोदय ने शाम को जो वक्तव्य दिया, उन दोनों, अर्थात तार और वक्तव्य, की संगति कैसे बैठ सकती है ? तार में कहा गया था कि उन्हें डिटेन किया गया, और वक्तव्य में कहा गया कि उन को रिस्ट्रेन किया गया। 24 अप्रैल को जो तार आता है स्पष्ट है कि वह गृह मन्त्री द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्य के बाद भेजा गया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is very unfair.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप 21 अप्रैल के तार को कैसे एक्सप्लेन करते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not that the police authorities wanted to hide something. In the second telegram, they have used the words "detained, arrested and lodged in jail".

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह श्री कामेश्वर सिंह का सवाल नहीं है। आप गड़बड़ मत कीजिये। सवाल 21 अप्रैल के तार का है। उस तार को मैं पढ़ता हूं :

> "Sarvashri Hem Barua, Jagannathrao Joshi, Madhu Limaye and Nath Pai, Members, Lok Sabha, are detained and removed on the 21st April, 1968 at 09.15 hrs. at Khavda, Kutch District, under Section 69 of the Bombay Police Act."

इस में डिटेन करने की बात कही गई है। लेकिन गृह मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयम् जो वक्तव्य दिया था उस में उन्होंने कहा कि उन को रिस्ट्रेन किया गया है। मैं उस को भी पढ़ देना चाहता हूं :

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him finish. He is reading from the proceedings of the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बीच में कैसे प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर खड़ा हो सकता है ?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : He must yield. I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call you ; let him finish.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : I am rising on a point of order. He must yield ; he is a senior member.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या मैं गलत पढ़ रहा हूँ ?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : In the order paper that has been circulated to us, we are not informed whether this question will come up for discussion. Under what Rule is this being discussed ? (*Interruptions*).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उन से पूछिये कि वह किस नियम के अन्तर्गत प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठा रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The other day, this matter was raised and an attempt was made...

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : It was in continuation of the matter which was before the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I have had some information to communicate I have done it. That is all.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब इस समय प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर कैसे उठ सकता है। गृह मन्त्री जी ने जो कहा मैं उस को उद्धृत करता हूं :

> "As the satyagrahis did not leave the prohibited area, they were restrained and removed."

अब पुलिस का यह कहना है कि वह डिटेन किये गये थे, अगर मन्त्री महोदय का यह कहना है कि वह रिस्ट्रेन किये गये थे, तो इन में अन्तर है। या तो आप गृह मंत्री महोदय का निर्देश दें कि वह वक्तव्य दे कर जो भ्रम पैदा हो गया है उस का स्पष्टीकरण करें, और फिर सदन को भी इस सवाल पर चर्चा करने का मौका दें...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What I would suggest is, if it is your contention that there is still some discrepancy, you may now give a proper notice of it to clarify the position.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We have given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That day, if I remember correctly, it was raised on a point of privilege, as a matter of fact. Today, you want the two statements to be reconciled. You say that some statement is called for. You may give a notice of it and, naturally, the Speaker will consider it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : I rise on a point of order.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : On what subject ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no business before the House.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जब श्री बाजपेयी ने प्रस्ताव दिया कि इस सदन की एक पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी बिठलाई जाय और वह जा कर के देखे आंध्र प्रदेश में, तब आप ने कहा कि स्पीकर के ध्यान में यह है और वह तय करेंगे। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस प्रस्ताव में यह भी कहा गया है कि जो बिजिनेस के रूल्स हैं उन को सस्पैंड किया जाय और सस्पैंड कर के यह प्रस्ताव अभी लिया जाय ताकि यह सदन उस पर फैसला करे। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस के बजाय कि आप बाद में फैसला करें यह अभी लिया जाना चाहिये।

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

सदन के चारों तरफ से आवाज है कि एक पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी है। हां अगर यह ब्लिप हो गया है और हरिजनों की आवाज के बजाय पार्टी का ज्यादा जोर है तो दूसरी बात है। लोगों को पता लगाना चाहिये कि इसकी हरिजनों के साथ कितनी हमदर्दी है (इंटरप्शंज)

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों के बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप इसको दबाते क्यों हैं। रूल्ज आफ बिजिनेस को सस्पैंड करके इसको अभी लेना चाहिये। यह जो पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी इसको जाना चाहिये और इसको बनना चाहिये। नहीं तो यही कहना पड़ेगा कि कि हाथी के दांत खाने के और दिखाने के और हैं। आप में हरिजनो के प्रति हमदर्दी है तो आपको सामने आना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; As I have said earlier—perhaps you were not here...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I have been very much here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already explained when Mr. Vajpayee tried to raise the matter. He has given some Resolution or some Motion and in that Motion he has requested the Speaker to suspend some rules to facilitate discussion, and the Speaker, before leaving, said that it was under his consideration. So, it is under the consideration of the Speaker. How can I take it up?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : The rules may be suspended at any time. It is left to the sweet will of the Chair. Are you not empowered under the rules?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am perfectly empowered. But when the Speaker is seized of the matter, how can I deal with it? It is not possible. I would very much like, but I cannot do it. I am helpless.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कल उठाया जाएगा?

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वो इसी सदन के सदस्य आज गिरफ्तार हुए हैं और उनके साथ ग्यारह नवयुवक लोग भी जिन को पुलिस ने बुरी तरह से पीटा है। यह कच्छ का या आंध्र का मामला नहीं है, यहीं का मामला है। दिल्ली का ही यह मामला है। उनके खून निकला है। उनको बुरी तरह से पीटा गया है। दो उनके साथ संसद सदस्य थे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member is giving the first information. Nobody knows about it. Perhaps, he must have been present at the scene. If he gives proper information at the appropriate time, we can take it up.

Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : दो संसद सदस्य गिरफ्तार हुए हैं। उनके बारे में इन्होंने इत्तिला भी नहीं दी है। उनको इत्तिला भी नहीं आई है।

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14.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Calcutta University (Amendment) Act, 1968

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : On behalf of Dr. Triguna Sen, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Calcutta University (Amendment) Act, 1968 (President's Act No. 5 of 1968) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section of 3 of the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1065/68].

Conclusions and Recommendations of the Hospital Review Committee (1968)

SHRI IQBAL SINGH : On behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the summary of Main Conclusions and Recommendations of the Hospital Review Committee (1968). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1066/68].

Punjab Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Haryana Amendment Act, 1968

SHRI IQBAL SINGH : On behalf of Shri Jaganatha Rao, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Punjab Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Haryana Amendment) Act, 1968 (President's Act No. 9 of 1968) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April 1968, under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Haryana State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1967. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1067/68].

Review on the working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri, for the Year 1966-67 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Antiobotics Limited, Pimpri, for the year 1966-67, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1068/68].

Report of the Union Public Service Commission

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : On behalf of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under article 323(1) of the Constitution :—

(1) Seventeenth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1966 to 31st March, 1967 (Hindi and English versions).

(2) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance by Government of the Commission's advice in the case referred to in para 33 of the above Report (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1069/68].

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I would like to draw your attention to this. This is the Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1966 to 31st March, 1967. From 1967 till now, it is more than one year. How is it that the Government has not been able to give any consideration to it and place it on the Table of the House earlier ? Why have they taken such a long time for this ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has to give some explanation for the delay. Can he explain it ?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : It took some time to get the Hindi version.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : Do not bring in Hindi or English here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It took more than one year for translation ?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : That is the difficulty, Sir.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इनका यह कथन है कि हिन्दी का संस्करण पाने में देर हुई है । यह बात तो तथ्यों से मेल नहीं खाती । रिपोर्ट क्यों देर से आई यह सवाल है । इसका यह जवाब नहीं हो सकता है कि हिन्दी अनुवाद कराने में देर हो गई । अगर उत्तर नहीं है तो क्यों उत्तर देते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I entirely agree with him. The explanation is not quite satisfactory ; that much I agree.

Notification under the Customs Act, 1962

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 697 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 1968, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1070/68].

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Minutes

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to (i) Thirty-sixth to Forty-third Reports on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Agriculture)—Fisheries, (ii) Forty-eighth to Fiftieth Reports on the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals—Petro-chemicals, Fertilisers and Petroleum and Petroleum Products, and (iii) Fifty-third Report on the Ministry of Education—Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

(i) Minutes

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Sittings of the Committee on Public Undertakings relating to the Third, Fourth, Sixth to Forteenth and Sixteenth to Twenty first Reports, and Procedural and Miscellaneous Matters.

(ii) Twenty-first Report

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : I beg to present the Twenty-first Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fiftieth Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on Public Undertakings—Accommodation rented in principal cities; Guest Houses, Staff Cars, etc., maintained by them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Dinesh Singh...

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : On a point of order, under article 117 of the Constitution...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Regarding what ? Is it regarding the Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : This is about that Statutory Resolution. You called Mr. Dinesh Singh...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has not yet moved...

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : He cannot move it. My point is that he will not be entitled to...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There must be some business before the House. Then you can raise the objection. Let him first move. Afterwards, you can restrain him, not now.

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14 25 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE-EXPORT DUTY ON SNAKE SKINS

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : I beg to move :

> "In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934), this House approves of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. S. O. 1340, dated the 10th April, 1968, enhancing the export duty on snake skins from 10 per cent *ad valorem* to 25 per cent *ad valorem*."

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : This Act, the Indian Tariff Act was passed in 1934. This refers to section 4A of the Tariff Act. Section 4A, sub-section (2) refers to notification in emergency and says that the Central Government is empowered

to change the tariff. Sub-section (2) says that every such notification shall be laid before Parliament if it is sitting as soon as may be. This notification was issued on the 10th, now it was laid on the 15th. No explanation is forthcoming from the Minister why it was not laid as soon as possible. He has not come forward with explanation. Parliament was sitting by that time. On 10th this House was sitting, Sir. Then again, this change in the tariff is a tax under the definition of the constitution. Article 366, Clause (28) refers to 'taxation'. It says : 'Taxation' includes the imposition of any tax or impost, whether general or local or special, and 'tax' shall be construed accordingly. I would like to refer here to Art. 117 and Art. 110. Both of them come together. This amounts to an amendment of the schedule to the Traiff Act imposing taxation. Article 117 says that a Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced...Article 110 (1) (a) says : 'The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax. 'So, this comes under art. 117 and all the procedure envisaged therein must be followed. By a Resolution he cannot get the approval.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Article 110. What section are you referring to ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Article 110 (1) (a) says : 'Imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax'. By means of a resolution it cannot be done. One argument I am anticipating regarding section 4A. This 1934 Act was before the Constitution came. After the Constitution makes it mandatory by Article 117 that it must be placed under the law, under that Article, under Article 265 no taxation can be imposed without law. He cannot get approval by means of a resolution after the constitution has come into force. So he cannot move it.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Let them take it up tomorrow or day after tomorrow.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): The entire argument of Shri Srinibas Misra has been based...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Arguing on the same point of order ?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : You may call it 'meeting' or 'countering' whatever it is. Shri Misra has just now referred to the point that no tax can be levied except by authority of law. He will be pleased to see what is meant by law. 'Law' —you will be quite familiar—has been given a wider connotation. 'Law includes— I would like to invite my hon. friend's attention to Art. 13—on many occasions bye-law, notification—all these various aspects of legislative processes. Art. 13 (3) (a)—I am quoting only as an instance says :

" 'Law' includes any Ordinance...

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : For what purpose ?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : "... order, bye-law, rule, regulation, notification, custom or usage having in the territory of India the force of law."

Here 'authority of law' means any law which has authority or legislative authority. Now we have to see whether this particular notification has been properly issued by the Government. The important point is whether the Government has been empowered by virtue of any law or enactment or even under the present Finance Bill. The Finance Bill itself contains a provision empowering the Central Government to bring about what we call regulatory taxes from time to time. This comes virtually within what is called the domain of delegated legislation. If you bring in this, we have a Committee on Subordinate Legislation which looks, year after year, into all regulations, rules, bye-law, etc. to see whether the powers delegated are properly exercised. All these things have been approved and accepted, even by judicial authority. So far as Art. 110 and 117 are concerned, they indicate how, when any Bill relating to financial matters is brought forward, it should be processed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have followed your argument. There is no point of order. I would like to point out that the parent Act under which this Notification has been issued has empowered under Sec...4A.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Perhaps I have not made myself clear. Not that it has empowered, but, after the Constitution comes into force, can any amendment be made in any Act without following Art. 110 and 117? That is my point. My point is : after the Constitution comes into force, can an amendment be made under the authority of Sec. 4A without following Art. 117 or 110?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This Act with modification was passed and the Indian Tariff Act 1934 was modified and again approved by the House in 1964, after the Constitution came into force. At that time this point was mentioned. You will appreciate what I think is—that there is no point at all.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक्ट में जो भी पावर दी गई हो और इस सदन ने चाहे उस को एपरूव कर लिया हो, लेकिन क्या कोई एक्ट संविधान के प्राविजन्ज के बाहर जा सकता है, क्या वह संविधान को बाईपास कर सकता है? मेरा कहना है कि नहीं कर सकता है। अगर इस सदन ने कोई कानून पास किया हो और वह संविधान के प्राविजन्ज के खिलाफ हो, तो वह इल्लीगल होगा। में अपने माननीय मित्र की इस बात से सहमत हूं कि वह एक मनी बिल है क्योंकि मंत्री महोदय ने एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी को इनक्रीज करने की बात कही है और वह इनक्रीज टैक्स के अन्तर्गत आती है। आर्टिकल 110 (2) में स्पष्ट कहा गया है :

> "A Bill shall not be deemed to be a Money Bill by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes.
>
> (3) If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker..." etc.

मंत्री महोदय एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी में जो चेंज करना चाहते हैं, वह किसी लोकल एथारिटी से सम्बन्धित नहीं है; वह सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से सम्बन्धित है। मनी बिल के बारे में आर्टिकल 110 (2) में जो एक्जेम्प्शन्ज दी गई है, संविधान में उसके अलावा और कोई एक्जेम्प्शन नहीं है, जिसके तहत मंत्री महोदय यह चेंज कर सकते हैं। संविधान में ऐसा कोई प्राविजन नहीं है कि जो कानून संविधान के लागू होने से पहले बना हो, उस पर संविधान के प्राविजन्ज एप्लाई नहीं करेंगे। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, चूंकि संविधान के मुताबिक यह एक मनी बिल है, इस लिए मनी बिल के लिए जो प्रक्रिया रखी गयी है, उसी के अनुसार यह चेंज किया जाना चाहिए। यह चेंज एक प्रस्ताव के जरिये से नहीं किया जा सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I may tell the hon. Member that he is confusing the issue. It is a clever method of confusing the House also. I am very sorry to say this...

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The main point is that, as you have rightly pointed out, this provision has been incorporated after the Constitution has been passed, by an Act of this House. Whether an Act of this House is constitutional or not is not for us to judge. There are other agencies to decide that. Therefore, this is only an attempt, as you have very rightly said, to confuse the issue. The issue is quite clear.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : There is not much cleverness or confusion in these things. It is a very straight issue namely whether by delegated legislation Government can increase the taxes. They may take power by delegation. But the question is whether Parliament has got the right even to delegate the power of taxation.

The increase of taxation within limits is permitted even by the courts. If you put a ceiling, sometimes the courts have not frowned at it. The executive is given sometimes the power to alter the rates up to a particular limit ; that much alone has been accepted by the courts. But it is not

right that Government take the authority to increase a tax without any limits whatsoever. No government can have that power; the executive cannot have this power, but as the hon. Minister says, it is not for us to decide, and let it be decided in a court of law.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not the question here. I am quite clear in my mind. Let me read out the section for his benefit. This power has been delegated by the Parliament.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : But the Constitution also says that Parliament shall not delegate to the executive the power of taxation. So, it is more fundamental than that. Parliament is also the creature of the Constitution. The Constitution says that there shall not be taxation except by authority of law. Law does not mean notification, rules or any such thing. The section quoted by my hon friend has been quoted out of context, as you might recall.

Here, what does the hon. Minister propose to do. Under the power of delegation he wants to raise the tax. This matter went up to the courts not only in India but in other countries, how far the power of taxation can be delegated to the executive. In some cases, in order to give some elbow-room to the governments, the courts have said that if a ceiling is fixed in the legislation itself, in the original law itself, then to that extent they may exercise that discretion and impose the tax. But the taking of the power of taxation by means of delegated legislation will not be accepted by courts. But if he says that let it be tried in a court, then that is all right, let it be tried there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What the hon. Member says is the general practice in the Western countries that while power is delegated, care is taken to specify certain limits within which the executive could impose a tax without the sanction of the legislature. In the parent Act under which this notification has been issued, it has been clearly stated that :

> "Where in respect of any article, whether included in the Second schedule or not, the Central Government is satisfied that the export duty leviable thereon should be increased or that an export duty should be levied and that circumstances exist which render it necessary to take immediate action, the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette direct an amendment of the Second Schedule to be made so as to provide for an increase.."

—the word used is 'increase'; there is no limitation specified there—

> "...in the export duty leviable or as the case may be, the levy of an export duty on that article."

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : But the whole point of my objection, and that of the Opposition, is that the section is worded too wide to be acceptable. This power is to increase to an extent too wide, whether the article is mentioned in the schedule or not. It means that they are taking unlimited power. If it goes before the courts, naturally they will object...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This law was passed here.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : If you sit, I can stand. If you stand I cannot.

You are reading from the section. I have got objection to the section itself. When the Constitution says that the power of taxation cannot be delegated to the executive or that the executive cannot impose the tax, you cannot read the section and then say that it authorises it. It is like a Sanatanist arguing where is God? The Veda says it. What is Veda? That is the word of God. It is just like that. How do you do it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will put an end to this.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि अभी आपने सेक्शन 4 पढ़ा, इसी सदन ने एक कानून पास किया तथा एक दूसरी चीज विधान में लिखी हुई है—मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई भी कानून विधान को ओवर राइड कर सकता है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : यहां तय नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यहां स्पीकर साहब कर सकते हैं।

श्री विनेश सिंह : सुप्रीम कोर्ट कर सकेगी।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अगर नहीं कर सकते, तो जो विधान में लिखा है उसको माना जायगा। विधान में इसकी प्रक्रिया स्पष्ट लिखी है और यह कानून चाहे कुछ भी हो, उसको ओवर राइड नहीं कर सकता। इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि विधान की बात को मानना चाहिये। अगर इस तरह से नहीं करेंगे तो इस के डेंजरस कन्सीक्वेन्सेज हो सकते हैं। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि विधान सुप्रीम है, अगर हम किसी कानून में बदल करते हैं तो वह बदल नहीं माना जायगा, जब तक संविधान में बदल नहीं होता है। अगर आप अपनी पावर रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाना चाहते हैं तो विधान में बदल होना चाहिये। जब तक विधान में बदल नहीं होता, तब तक इसको नहीं माना जा सकता।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Our point is there. You may overrule it and proceed, if you like.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is one way. Another is that you can exercise your vote and decide it.

श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : यह वोट से कैसे तय हो सकता है।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You are very much convinced by our argument. But your mind is hesitating. You must say it boldly.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even if the argument of Shri Viswanatham's is accepted, that it has bypassed or exceeded the limits of authority, that could be delegated by this House, this matter could be decided not in this House. Ultimately, it will be the Supreme Court which will decide. I suggest there is no point of order and we proceed.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Before you close it, let me say this. Whether there is excess of delegation or not is one straight issue. The article says if it is a Bill or an amendment—a law of taxation increase the rate; therefore it becomes a Money Bill.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah) : Are we discussing your ruling ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a different point altogether. That amendment refers to a Bill, not to a notification You must be clear on that.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : No, Bill or amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The amendment is to a Bill. It cannot be to a notification, and power under notification is exercised here. On that I am very clear.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am quite clear in my mind that your interpretation regarding the amendment does not apply to the notification. It is very clear.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I have not clarified my point. Even an amending Bill is a Bill The amendment does not refer to notification. An amendment will also come under the title Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Legal quibblang will not convince anyone on this point. The interpretation is clear. It does not apply to the notification. I have disposed of the first point.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : The Act was passed in 1964, that is, after the Constitution came into force. Parliament delegated the power to raise the tax underthat Act to the executive. But the executive has to come to Parliament, as it has come now. Therefore it is Parliament which is deciding whether the tax should be raised or not. After delegating that power, it is now Parliament which is itself deciding. There is nothing wrong with that resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No absolute authority is given to the executive; they have to come to the Parliament under the existing scheme of things.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : It is clear that section 4 gives the authority to the Government to issue the notification. Whether the delegation of such an authority is right or worng will be decided by the competent court. But it does not give a blanket authority. It says that this power should be exercised under certain exceptional circumstances, meaning thereby, that it was not possible for Parliament to do this because it was not in session or something like that. But this notification simply raises the rate of duty from 10 to 25 percent. No circumstances are given as to why this notification ought to be issued. The authority granted under section 4 is not wide enough as the Minister is trying to justify.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have not read it correctly; I shall read the relevant portion..."circumstances existing render it necessary to take immediate action .."

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : That is exactly the point. The notification does not say anything about the circumstances.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a resolution regarding that notification. When it comes before the House, he will explain the circumstances that necessitated immediate action. It is for the House to decide.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : The notification itself ought to say that circumstances existed then which warranted immediate action. If he makes a statement now, it can only be an after-thought. The requirements of section 4 were not satisfied at the time of issue of the notification. The notification does not give any justification.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Section 4 does not require that all these things should be mentioned in the notification itself. He will explain the reasons when he moves the Resolution. But how much time will be spent on this issue where there is no point whatsoever ?

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani) : Nowhere does section 4 say that the reasons are to be mentioned in the notification. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. It is for him to justify. We have just had half an hour for this. We have to finish it and then take up the Finance Bill.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : At the time of the devaluation of the rupee on 6.6.1966, an export duty at the rate of 10 percent *advalorem* was levied on hides, skins and leather exported. The purpose of the levy was partly to mop up consequential profits as also to help protect the unit value of this important export item. As the rupee earnings from exports were to appreciate by 57.50% it was expected that the balance amount of extra rupee realisations would leave a sufficient margin to serve as incentive both for export of hides, skins and leather and for the development of the industry as a whole.

A number of representations were received from the trade to the effect that the export duty imposed from the 6th June, 1966, together with increase in raw skin prices following the devaluation of the rupee, had made the price of Indian leather uncompetitive in the foreign market. It was, therefore, urged that there was a case for abolition of export duty on leathers.

While recently reviewing the entire range of commodities liable to export duties, the representations from the leather trade were considered in detail. In this connection, the export performance of different categories of hides, skins and leather during the last three years, is set out in a statement which I lay on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1109/68.]

In respect of finished leather it was found that the finished leather of goat, sheep cattle and their young-ones, exports of which account for nearly Rs. 2 crores per year, were not doing well and as such it was decided to abolish the export duty on these finished leathers.

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

In the case of snake skins, it was observed that export of this item was fairing exceptionally well. From the price of about Rs. 80 per kg. in the year 1965, the price realised from the foreign buyers had gone up to over Rs. 217 per kg. in July-September 1967. The value of exports of snake skins had been correspondingly going up from about Rs. 19 lakhs per quarter in 1965 to as high as Rs. 87 lakhs in the quarter July-September 1967. Snake skins were having tremendous popularity in U. S. A., West Germany and U. K. Taking all these factors into account, it was decided that export of snake skins should be able to bear an additional incidence of duty without impairing its competitive strength in the international markets. The rate of export duty on snake skins was accordingly raised from 10% *ad valorem* to 25% *advalorem*

The necessity of doing this by a notification as required under the Act was that we had abolished the export duty on other leathers and if we had not increased this the duty on that would have also been abolished with it, and there would be an unnecessary loss to the public revenues and therefore it is felt that this should be increased.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

> "In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934), this House approves of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. S. O. 1340, dated the 10th April, 1968, enhancing the export duty on snake skin from 10 per cent *ad valorem* to 25 per cent *ad valorem*."

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : I want to say a few words about this. This hon. Minister in his speech just now has made the position very clear, that it was as early as July-September, 1967 that Government found that the price had gone up from Rs. 80 to Rs. 217 or Rs. 270, whatever he has read. So, therefore, it was as early as July-September, 1967 that Government found this. The Government slept over it for all these months. The House was in session from February till 10th April, and then all of a suddan they issued a notification on the 10th April. Therefore, excepting the words "authorised under section 4—that is all the notification says—no other circumstances are explained in that notification making the position very clear as regards why this notification was necessary to be issued on that particular date, 10th April. Except the words, as they say, "under section 4", they do not satisfy the condition of section 4. He has not even in his speech, even though the hint was dropped, made it clear, because I had raised that point.

Even in his speech, he has not said that any special circumstances had arisen on 10th April. Therefore, the conditions required to be satisfied under section 4 are not satisfied. Therefore, he should withdraw the notification and come before the House again. If he could afford to wait from July-September 67 upto April 68 and waste all the duty that would have been collected during this period, he should honour the letter and spirit of section 4 by withdrawing that notification without standing on any false prestige. Nothing is going to be lost if he withdraws it and comes to this House again tomorrow with another thing.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वाणिज्य मन्त्री जी ने जो स्पष्टीकरण दिया है उससे स्थिति साफ होने के बजाय और उलझ गई है। उन्होंने कहा है कि कुछ चीजों पर हमको निर्यात शुल्क खत्म करना पड़ा और सरकार को घाटा न हो इसलिये यह नोटिफिकेशन जारी करने की आवश्यकता पड़ी। लेकिन इस कथन से यह स्पष्ट नहीं होता कि इस चीज पर निर्यात शुल्क में वृद्धि करने के कारण क्या थे।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : यही बताया है, आपने शायद सुना नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या नोटिफिकेशन जिस दिन जारी किया गया, उसी दिन जारी करना जरूरी था ? क्या सरकार सदन के सामने एक विधेयक को लेकर नहीं आ सकती थी ? अभी भी मुझे इस मोशन के बारे में शंका है। मनी बिल के रूप में आता तो स्थिति अलग होती। मैं जानना चाहूंगा, अगर

मोशन राज्य सभा में गया यह मनी बिल नहीं है और राज्य सभा को इस पर विचार करने और इसमें संशोधन करने का अधिकार होगा—और अगर राज्य सभा ने इसमें ड्यूटी कम कर दी, क्या सरकार उसको स्वीकार करेगी ? क्या वह इस सदन के अधिकारों का अपहरण नहीं होगा ? जहां तक ड्यूटी बढ़ाने या कम करने का सवाल है, यह इसी सदन के पूरे अधिकार में आता है और दूसरे सदन को इस प्रकार की छूट नहीं दी जा सकती है। लेकिन विधेयक न लाकर पहले नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया गया और अब इसका प्रस्ताव लाकर सरकार राज्य सभा में भी इसमें संशोधन करने की छूट दे रही है। इससे भविष्य में कठिनाइयां पैदा हो सकती हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त यह भी स्पष्ट नहीं होता कि जिस तारीख को नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया गया उसी दिन जारी करने की क्या आवश्यकता थी ? क्या सरकार थोड़े दिन नहीं रुक सकती थी और क्या सरकार के लिये इस प्रस्ताव को वित्त विधेयक में शामिल करके सदन के सामने आना सम्भव नहीं था ?

मैं चाहूंगा वाणिज्य मन्त्री महोदय इन प्रश्नों का ठीक उत्तर दें नहीं तो सदन को यह प्रस्ताव ठुकरा देना पड़ेगा।

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सारी बहस से यह चीज बिल्कुल साफ हो गई है कि पैरेन्ट एक्ट इस पार्लियामेंट का पास किया हुआ है, उस पैरेन्ट ऐक्ट में सरकार को अधिकार दिया गया है कि वह इस ड्यूटी को बढ़ा सकती है लेकिन यह शर्त है कि सरकार जब इस ड्यूटी बढ़ाये तो फौरन पार्लमेन्ट के सामने प्रस्ताव लाये। अब हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्यों का कहना है कि 10 अप्रैल को ही ड्यूटी क्यों बढ़ाई गई। इसके बाद वे यह भी कह सकते हैं कि 10 तारीख को दस बजकर तीन मिनट पर ही क्यों बढ़ाई गई। इसलिये यह कोई सवाल नहीं है। विदेशों में भाव अच्छे आने लगे और मुनाफा मिल रहा है तो सरकार को भी उसका हिस्सा मिलना चाहिये, सरकार ने उस पर विचार किया, लोगों से सलाह-मश्विरा किया और यह फैसला किया कि ड्यूटी बढ़ाई जानी चाहिये और वह ड्यूटी बढ़ाई गई और फिर जितनी जल्दी हो सका, सरकार इस सदन के सामने प्रस्ताव लाई। यह जो प्रस्ताव है वह पैरेन्ट ऐक्ट के मातहत है। यह अमेन्डिंग बिल नहीं है इसलिये मनी बिल भी नहीं है। पहली बात तो यह हुई।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इसमें कोई अनौचित्य नहीं हुआ है। सारा विचार विमर्श करने के बाद यह किया गया और फिर जितनी शीघ्र हो सका सरकार ने ड्यूटी बढ़ाई और जितनी शीघ्र हो सका इस सदन के सामने प्रस्ताव लाया है। मैं इस सदन से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किया जाय।

15.00 hrs.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Sir, section 4(a) does not give power to levy a tax retrospectively. Here in the notification retrospective effect has been given. It says : "This Notification shall be deemed to have come into force with effect on and from 7th February, 1968". This the Government is not empowered to do. The Government has no power to levy a tax retrospectively.

Secondly, section 4(a) (1) says : "The Government may by notification in the official Gazette direct an amendment of the Second Schedule". Here the Second Schedule is being amended by the resolution itself. We will be setting a dangerous precedent if Acts can be amended by resolutions.

As has been already submitted, there is no justification for the hurry. It can be brought in as a Bill with retrospective effect and if the House agrees to give retrospective effect the Bill could be passed amending this Act. (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request the Minister to clarify the position regarding retrospective effect.

श्री दिनेश सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों कुंटे ने जून के बारे में कहा कि इसे हम जून में क्यों नहीं लाये ? पता नहीं जून और जुलाई की जो तारीख दी मेरे सामने उसका कोई महत्व नहीं है। मैंने बतलाया कि एक क्वार्टर था उसके अन्दर किस तरीके से कीमतें बढ़ीं ? जाहिर है कि वह पिछले क्वार्टर की होगीं जिसके कि आंकड़े हमने आपको बतलायें। भविष्य के क्वार्टर के आंकड़े हम नहीं दे सकते हैं।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य श्री मिश्र ने इस ऐक्ट के बारे में टीका टिप्पणी की है उसके बारे में मैं इस वक्त नहीं जाना चाहता हूं न वह मेरा इस वक्त मक़सद है। ऐक्ट सही है या ग़लत है या इसमें पावर्स ज्यादा दे दी गई हैं या कम दी गई हैं वह तो एक्ट सदन के सामने आया था और मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य जो उस समय उपस्थित थे उन्होंने पूरी बहस की होगी। अब माननीय सदस्य इस में फिर भी कोई तबदीली करना चाहते हैं तो उसके भी नियम बने हुए हैं लेकिन आज तो हम इस ऐक्ट की हैसियत से काम कर रहे हैं।

अब उन्होंने एक बात जिसके कि बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि क्यों यह एक खास तारीख को किया गया तो मैंने अभी अर्ज किया कि एक फरवरी को हमने जो बाकी चमड़ों पर ऐक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी थी उसको हमने हटाया। उस वक्त हमें यह मालूम था कि जो स्नेक का चमड़ा है उस पर बहुत ज्यादा फायदा हो रहा है उस पर ऐक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी हटाने की जरूरत नहीं है बल्कि जिस पर यह ऐक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी बढ़ाने की जरूरत है तो हम यही कर सकते हैं कि उस का खाली 10 फीसदी छोड़ दें। एक महीने बाद फिर उसको बढ़ा दें तो उससे कोई फायदा नहीं होता था जबकि बाकी हम सब ऐक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी चमड़े पर छोड़ रहे थे। एक पर रखना चाहते थे तो उस पर जो मुनासिब ऐक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी हो वही रखनी चाहिए थी उसको बीच में छोड़ देने से कोई फायदा नहीं था।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य श्री मिश्र ने कहा कि उसमें रिट्रोस्पेक्टिव एफ़ेक्ट का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है तो मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहूंगा कि उसमें इसके लिए कोई मुमानियत नहीं है। उसमें यह लिखा हुआ है यह रेजोलूशन सरकार ला सकती है। पहले अगर चाहे तों गजट करे। इस तरीके से हमने यह गजट किया। और रेजोलूशन को सदन के सामने लाये हैं। इस तारीख का मतलब सिर्फ यह है कि इस तारीख को हमने बाक़ी ऐक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी हटा दी थी। हम यह नहीं चाहते कि इस वजह से तब से अब तक इस ऐक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी का नुकसान हो। कानून में कोई ऐसी मुमानियत नहीं हैं।

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : Sir, before you put it to vote I want a ruling from the Chair whether according to the Constitution the Government have authority even by notification or anything except by proper legislation to retrospectively levy a tax.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : It does not prohibit the Government.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : I am asking for a ruling from the Chair on the point raised by Shri Misra. The Chair can say that it will not give a ruling, the party will have to go to the court. I do not mind. But I want a ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have read the section. It does not prohibit giving retrospective effect to any notification.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kambakonam) : It does not empower eirher.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On that point the section is silent. Therefore, Government have taken this step. Now the question is :

> 'In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934), this House approves of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. S. O. 1340, dated the 10th April,

1968, enhancing the export duty on snake skins from 10 per cent *ad valorem* to 25 per cent *ad valorem*."

The motion was adopted

15.06 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1968

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Sir, I move.*

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1968-69, be taken into consideration."

In my Budget speech, I had explained the rationale and the main features of the provisions of the Finance Bill. The details of these provisions have been fully set forth in the Explanatory Memorandum circulated to Hon'ble Members. I am gratified that the Budget proposals have been generally welcomed both in this House and outside. Yet it is only to be expected that there should be some criticism of the proposals. The various constructive suggestions that have been made, for which I am grateful, relate mainly to the field of implementation. I shall try to explain later as to how I intent this aspect to be taken care of in order to avoid genuine hardship.

I have not attempted to undertake any major reform of the tax system, or indeed any thorough going rationalisation. Such major changes can be effected only after examination in depth of the suggestions put forward after careful study by various experts and those that may be made by the Administrative Reforms Commission and others. It would not have been fair to the authors of these reports if hasty decision had been taken. Nor would it have been proper to come to conclusions without availing of the advice of the many experts in this country, both in the House and outside.

Among the proposals relating to direct taxes, the one which has evoked the maximum comments is the increase in penalties leviable under the Wealth-tax Act for concealment of wealth. The purpose underlying the proposals is too obvious to be disputed. The real cause of concern seems to be that honest assessees may have to suffer hardship in the course of implementation. I would straightaway agree that there can be defferences in opinion even among experts on the proper value of an asset, and that therefore concealment should not be too readily presumed when the assessed value of an asset is greater than the value returned. It will therefore be necessary to ensure that the taxpayer, who has made an honest effort to value his assets properly, is not penalised and that in any event penalty is collected only after the correct value has been determined by an independent authority. I propose therefore to increase from 20 percent to 25 percent the permissible margin of difference between wealth assessed and wealth returned before the onus of proof in penalty proceeding is shifted from the Revenue to the taxpayer, while extending this principal to concealment of wealth through under-statement of the value of any asset and over-statement of the value of any debt. Further, there should ordinarily be no occasion for the levy of penalty for under-statement of the value of an asset in cases in which the assessee supports his valuation by the report of an approved valuer; and the taxpayer can thus readily protect himself from the possibility of penalty proceedings. In due course a departmental valuation organisation will be set up; and when this is done, the services of the official valuers—whose valuation will be naturaly binding on the tax authorities will be available to taxpayers also. I propose to have administrative instructions issued that penalty for concealment of wealth through under-valuation of assets be recovered only after the valuation has been adjudicated upon by the Appellate Tribunal. I am sure that Hon'ble Members will agree with me that, given these safeguards, the honest will have no difficulties. If those who have hitherto not taken the trouble to value their assets carefully as is their obligation, now do so, a useful purpose will have been served by the proposed provision. I hope it will be appreciated that peaple having assets should not be above knowing within reasonable variation as to that their assets are really worth. But those who dislike this mundane drudgery can handover the task to approved valuers and the official valuation machinery.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

There has also been some criticism of the provision in the Bill relating to disallowance of expenditure for which a payment is made in an amount exceeding Rs. 2,500 otherwise than by crossed cheque or crossed bank draft. I believe that all Hon'ble Members support the objective of checking tax evasion which this provision is intended to serve. A payments exceeding Rs. 2,500 is after all a substantial one, and it can reasonably be expected that by and large such payments can be made by cheque. It has, however, been suggested that there may be some difficulties in payment by cheques or bank draft in rural areas. In order to obviate any difficulties, powers are being taken under the Bill to notify in the Income-tax Rules the cases and circumstances in which the provision for disallowance will not operate. The draft rules will be circulated for eliciting public opinion before they are finalised.

The Bill provides that a standard deduction is to be made in respect of expenditure on the maintenance of a conveyance for purposes of employment from salary income due after March 31, 1968. The purpose of this provision is to simplify the computation of income of salaried taxpayers. As assessments for 1968--69 are also still to be completed, it would be desirable to expedite these ; and I am therefore providing for standared deduction in respect of conveyance for this assessment year also.

The proposal that expenditure by agro based industries on the provision of inputs and extension services to agriculture should qualily for a weighted deduction has been generally welcomed. It has been suggested in certain representations, and also proposed in certain amendments to the Bill tabled by some Hon'ble Members that similar treatment should be extended to expenditure on the provision of inputs and extension services to animal husbandry, dairy and poultry farming. As I agree with these suggestions, I propose to move Government amendments to the provision in the Bill to achieve the enlarged objective. These Government amendments involve only some darfting changes in the relevant amendments tabled some Hon'ble Members.

The Bill provides for a reduction from 4 years to 2 years in the time limit for completion of income-tax assessments in original proceedings for the assessment years 1969-70 onwards. As income-tax assessments have to be completed in chronological order, it follows that the assessments for 1968-69 should also be completed not later than March 31, 1972. I, therefore, propose to provide in the law for the reduction of the time limit for completion of assessments in original proceedings for 1968-69 from 4 years to 3 years of the close of that assessment year. The time limit for preferring claims for the assessment year 1968-69 is proposed to be similarly reduced from 4 years to 3 years.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, Government have instituted a scheme for 5 year fixed deposits with Government bearing simple interest at 5 per cent. per annum. Under this scheme, individuals can make deposits up to Rs. 25,000 and two individuals jointly up to Rs. 50,000. The Bill contains a provision enabling Government to exempt the interest on these deposits from income-tax. Under the existing provsions of the Wealth-tax Act, diposits with Goverument are exempt from wealth-tax but are taken into account for determining the rate at which wealth-tax is to be charged on the taxable wealth of the investor. Having regard to the position that deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank are wholly exempt from wealth-tax, I now propose to exempt wholly from wealth tax the 5-year fixed deposits with Government.

In respect of indirect taxes it will have been noticed that I have not proposed the imposition of any additional burden on essential articles of mass consumption. The industries affected by the proposed levies submitted a number of representations requesting modifications of the proposals and these represention have been gone into with a good deal of thoroughness. The officer of my Ministry have had several discussions with the trade associations concerns. I have also met some of these associations and gone into their representations. No doubt, some of the industries will have problems of adjustment to the higher level of taxation. Considerations such as that certain industries are

affected by recession, that the levies will affect exports and so on have been put forward. Who have chacked that these objections have no real validity, and solutions other than removal or reduction of excise are more appropriate. I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that no substantail changes in the proposals are called for. There are however some procedural difficulties which would need to be removed.

I appreciate that there may be administrative difficulties with regard to collection of revenue from small units in the stteel furniture and confectionery industries. To the extent that these units do not use power, they are already not taxable under my proposals. But it would be desirable to exempt some of the smaller units in these industries, even if they use power. I propose, therefore, to garant total exemption on steel furniture upto a maximum level of Rs. 50,000 cleared in any financial year, In the case of units, whose annual production of steel furniture does not exceed a total value of Rs. 2 lakhs, the first Rs. 50,000 of clearances will also be exempted. Similarly, in the case of confectionery, it is proposed to garant total exemption on 20 tonnes cleared in any financial year ; this exemption will be available also to those units whose annual production does not exceed 40 tonnes.

I have come to the conclusion that no concession with regard to the rate of duty on confectionery is called for. The young friends who have written to me need have no apprehension that their parents and uncles are going to deny them the usual ration of sweets. They will have their sweets and also the satisfaction of finding their parents contributing towards development.

It has been represented that the collection of tax on an *ad valorem* basis from the embroidery industry will lead to difficulties in view of the large number of varieties. To get over this difficulty the possibility of compounding the levy at a rate per machine per shift has been considered. But a sector of the industry having machines which are old and slow moving did not favour this. It is accordingly proposed to fix tariff values which, while simplifying the assess-
, will ensure uniformity of levy.

The levy on radio valves and transistors has been opposed on the ground that it will adversely affect sale of low cost radio receivers. It the current happy trend in the desire to possess transistors and radios and to get the benefit of diversified broadcasting programmes can give any clue, I am confident that there will be a major expansion in the coming years in the market for cheap radios, particularly in view of prosperity in the rural areas. Another cirticism made of this levy is that it will encourage smuggling, specially of transistors and valves. I assure the House that we will do everything necessary to curb this activity. I should also like to clarify that the proposed levies will not affect electronic industries other than the manufacture of radio receivers as the component parts will be taxable only when they are designed for use in wireless receivers.

The House will recall that, in order to give some relief to the powerloom weavers, the duty on sized yorn of fine and super fine counts has been reduced and the revenue loss is proposed to be made good by an increase in the duty on processing of fabrics. It has been represented that this may result in some avoidance of processing duty due to transfer of processing from the independent processors to others. In order to reduce such diversion, it is proposed to withdraw the existing exemption from processing duty on fabrics which are finished with the aid of power after having been manually bleached.

In presenting my Budget proposals, I had announced that it is intended to simplify excise procedures by eliminating physical control over removals by excise officers. The administrative arrangements in this re. gard are underway, and have been discussed recently at a Conference of the Collectors of Central Excise. I hope that the scheme will be introduced by the 1st of June this year.

The proposed increases in the P & T tariffs have been criticised by several Hon' ble Members. Several interesting and ingenious suggestions for effecting economies in postal expenditure have been put forward. It has been suggested, for example, that post cards should be smaller and lighter and that a distinction should be drawn between post cards used for commercial and personal purposes. I am grateful to all

[Shri Morarji Desai]

those who have bestowed so much thought on the subject and I can assure them that their suggestions have been very carefully looked into. Unfortunately, those which are feasible, will not result in any significant economy. After all, as much as 80 per cent of the costs with regard to post cards relate to handling charges.

Before raising the P & T tariffs, the structure of charges in other countries was examined, and the rates that have been proposed compare by no means unfavourably with those prevailing elsewhere. I do not think that I need go into the question of P & T tariffs in detail, as the Minister for Communications has done so during the course of the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Department of Communications. I am glad that he has provided full justification for the proposed increases. I will only say that while Government does not look upon the P & T Department as a major source of revenue, it expects it to pay its way and to generate some internal resources for its capital investment programme.

I should like in conclusion to say a few words regarding the economic situation. The behaviour of prices in the last few weeks, since I presented the Budget to this House has on the whole been satisfactory. The whole-sale price index has continued to decline and at the end of March 1968 it was about 1 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the financial year. The price fall was led by prices of foodgrains in the wake of good kharif harvest and also a substantially improved rabi crop. Hon'ble Members may wish to note that the concern expressed in some quarters about an undue fall in foodgrains prices is, however, not justified considering that cereal prices are still about 4 per cent higher than those prevailing twelve months ago. Government has announced procurement prices for wheat which, in the major surplus area of the Punjab, are at the same level as in the previous season. The procurement prices which have been fixed will provide adequate incentives to farmers. It has also been announced that Government will stand ready to purchase whatever supplies are offered at this procurement price. Shortages of godown space in surplus areas are being attended to. It is my hope that the Food Corporation of India and the State Governments would do everything possible to procure foodgrains on an adequate scale. I had indicated in my Budget Speech that there were signs of revival of industrial production and these have continued. The improvement in the economic situation in general holds out the prospect of our being able to embark on a renewed tempo of economic development during the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the work for the formulation of which has already begun in right earnest.

Sir. I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year, 1968-69, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Dandeker.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Before he starts, I would like to make a submission.

There is a notice of amendment for reference of this Bill to a Select Committee; the notice has been given by Shri S. M. Banerjee, who has fallen ill, and he has informed me that he has written to the Speaker authorising me to move his amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But the thing is thar Mr. Banerjee is not present. Under the rules, it is not permissible...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Under the rules it is not prohibited. There is no rule prohibiting this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : While you make the submission, you can urge, but as a motion...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Since Mr. Banerjee has fallen ill—since Friday he has been seriously ill—he has authorised me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I were to follow the procedure, he should have written to the Chair before.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He has written to the Speaker. How else does it come ? He has written formally to the Speaker. Why should this amendment go by default simply because he is not here ?

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : There it no prohibition against that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As a *via media*, if you now give a motion to the same effect, I will permit you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Yes.

AN HON. MEMBER : Move it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I will move. But I have to give it in writing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the out set I want to make one or two preliminary observations concerning the Finance Bill. A few of them are of importance and have been made in earlier debates on Finance Bills. The first is this, that the Finance Bill is becoming increasingly a tone for the amendment of the income-tax Act for the first time last year the nature amendments become double barelled : one set of amendments concerning the income-tax Act as applicable to the current finacial assessment year and another set of ammendments to come into operation for the next assessment year. When this technique was introduced last year I congratulated the Finance Minister for the reason that since these amendments were necessary for operative purposes this year which he brought into the Bill last year, there would I thought be no necessity this year again to have double-barelled amendments, once again, some concerned with the current financial year and another set concerned with the next financial year. This causes total confusion both to the assessee as well as to the department, and I emphasise the confusion it causes to the officers of the department because I know a number of them and I have been talking with them and they say that they do not know which way they are pointed when they come to make assessments. Hardly anybody ever knows now what the law is.

The second comment that I would like to make is this. There was an earlier discussion today in the House on a notification moved by the Commerce Minister and it has some bearing on this. Sir, when I was studying these amendments to the various indirect taxes it is quite a surprise to come across a number of them that are proposed to be changed by notifications. When these things are being changed by notification it is impossible in the course of a debate on the Finance Bill to make or suggest any changes in them in the light of the circumstances and the importance of these things, about the merits and the demerits of the changes proposed to be made by notification I think, Sir, when the Finance Bill is presented like this, it would be better—and I suggest it for the serious consideration of the Finance Minister—that all changes in tariffs were incorporated by way of schedules in the Finance Bill itself, instead of some by way of changes incorporated in the Finance Bill and some by way of changes *via* notification.

Turning now to the provisions of the Finance Bill I wish to comment upon some aspects of the changes in direct taxation. When the Finance Bill was presented to the House along with the budget at the end of February there was a general chorus of approval and praise. Everybody was under the impression that a lot of good things were being done and it appeared that for the first time the Finance Minister had become responsive to public demand about the need for certain changes in the taxation structure at certain points. But on further study, this proved to be merely a technique whereby something is given by the left hand which has been taken away by the right hand ; the left hand not knowing what the right hand has been doing. I will give a few examples.

Among the amendments there is provision of flat relief in respect of income from dividends to the extent of Rs. 500, made admissible to everybody. Now, Sir, this change in the taxation structure, a very desirable change, has been countermanded so to speak by the abolition of the spouse allowance where either the husband or wife, if only one of them is earning income, the spouse allowance is admissible ; but if both the spouses are earning it is not admissible.

[Shri N. Dandeker]

15.29 hrs.

[**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma** *in the Chair*]

Madam Chairman, I presume the plural of spouse is "spouses" and not "spise". If both the spouses earning income the spouse allowance is apparently to be admissible to neither.

A consequence of this is going to be—since in modern times the trend is that both husband and wife have to work for their living,—the denial of relief to the extent of Rs. 150 which these happy couples were getting till now, I do not see that this thing has any good in it when you compare it with the supposed benefit resulting from increase in dividend income exemption allowance.

Similarly, Madam, a good deal of merit was claimed, and there is marit,—in the proposed taxation of partners of registered firms in respect of only their net incomes from the profits of registered firms rather than the old arrangement whereby they were taxed on the gross income and credit was given to them, at the average rate of tax, in respect of taxes paid by the registered firms. But, again, having given this by one hand, it was immediately taken by the other, by stepping up the rates of taxation on the registered firms as such, so that there will be a larger tax deduction from the income of registered firms to be taken into account for the taxation of the partners.

Take another instance—the abolition of compulsory annuity deposits and the abolition of the differential surcharge on earned and unearned incomes. Right from the year when annuity deposits were introduced, we, on this side of the House, have been saying that this was a meaningless exercise, it would involve a tremendous amount of hardship, it would involve a tremendous amount of work and the net return would be insignificant. At last one would have thought, that the Government had realised the merits of the criticism and have come forward with the proposition that for the assessment year 1969-70 onwards annuity deposits will be abolished. Similarly, I myself have been systematic and consistant critic of the discriminatory surcharge on unearned income on the ground I suggested and which has now been accepted, that to differentiate against an unearned income and subject the source of the same unearned income to wealth-tax was utterly unjust. Either there should be a differential surcharge on earned income or the wealth represented by unearned income should be subject to wealth tax, but not both.

These two criticisms having been accepted, what the Finance Minister now seeks to do, negatives entirely all the possible beneficial economic consequences of these changes, by bringing in three counteracting changes. The first is the extension of the period for short-term capital again from 12 months to 24 months; the second is the stepping up of the rates of income tax for incomes beyond Rs. 75,000 and even more for incomes beyond Rs. 1 lakh, by pretty substantial increases in the rates of tax; and thirdly by stepping up the rates of tax on wealth. The net results of all these things in so far as direct taxation of individuals is concerned, the net economic effect, will be precisely nil. The short-lived jubilation that was there among the direct tax-payers has already died down. It seems to me that there is no justification whatever for counteracting the effects of what are admitted to be necessary reliefs that were properly due, by additional tax impositions which were improper.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : May I point out one thing to the hon. Member on this point ?

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I am not giving way, I am sorry I am not giving way.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The total corporate and individual savings for the private sector which would be realised under the Budget will be to the tune of Rs. 25 crores.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I am sorry I have not quite followed.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The total corporate and individual savings for the private sector which will be realised under the Budget will be to the tune of Rs. 25 crores. This is the Mr. Palkiwala says on the Budget.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I do not accept these conglomerate estimates. They are all estimates of estimates. The fact is that as far as I can judge, the really beneficial economic consequences of many of these measures have been, in the aggregate totally counter-effected by the changes to which I have just referred.

The general principle I want to make out of this argument is that it seems to me that either these changes in direct taxes to the extent they were necessary and beneficial were justified on principle or they were not. As far as I remember from the speech of the Finance Minister at the time of the presentation of the Budget, every one the reliefs that I have just referred to including, I should mention, the abolition of excess dividend tax and so on, every one of them, was justified on merits, as indeed they were. They are changes which we have been urging from this side of the House for several years.

Therefore, it does seem to me utterly senseless to make other changes, as a consequence of this, in terms of counterweights of the kind that I have just referred to.

The second point that I wish to make arising out of these reliefs in direct taxes is this. If they are justifiable in relation to the assessment year 1969-70, what argument can there be for saying that they are not justifiable in relation to the assessment year 1968-69 ? Either they are justifiable on merits or they are not. If they are justifiable on marits, as I think they are, the sooner they were given effect to including for the assessment year 1968-69, the more rationale there would have been for the whole exercise.

Now, it may be said that the idea was in fact deliberately to counteract them ; and since the increases in rates to which I have just referred were to be effective for the assessment year 1969-70, for that very reason, therefore, these reliefs have been limited to commence from the year 1969-70. My answer to that is this. Even if some counterbalance for the following year was necessary, the moment it was admitted for instance that certain types of taxes were not justified or certain modes or taxing had no justification—take, for instance, then non-allowance of the tax paid by a firm as a deduction from the income of the firm before assessing the income of the partners and so forth—and if those are merits, then I should have thought that those were good merits for the purposes of giving the reliefs straightway from the assessment year 1968-69.

Now, Madam, I want to turn to the very complex question of tax-evasion. This indeed is one subject in this Finance Bill to which I have applied my mind considerably, for this reason that this tax evasion has been with us always and over the years the evil has been increasing. Also over the years legislative changes in the income-tax law have been coming along year after year directed to the objective of either making tax evasion not attractive or, where tax evasion takes place and is detected, to penalise it severely, or as a third step for discouraging tax evasion by encourage voluntary disclosures. Over the last few years, at any rate from the time that I have had the honour in this House to talk on Finance Bills, I think, Madam, we have been on the wrong lines about this altogether. In my judgment, there is a direct relationship between the extent of tax evasion and the level of tax rates. Until the level of tax rates comes within the ambit of what normal people would regard as just—I do not mean those who do not want to pay taxes; I mean the best of men, those who want to pay taxes,—unless the tax level comes within the ambit of what even the honest tax payer considers reasonable and just, and so long as that does not happen and tax rates continue to be beyond reasonale limits, I submit that evasion will continue because I believe there is a direct relationship between the level of taxation and the extent of tax evasion.

My next point is in regard to tax administration. Over the years, in the name of "simplification," tax legislation has been introduced to achieve, if I may use the word 'complification'. There has been a tremendous amount of harassment resulting from more and more complicated disallowances, more and more complicated modes of computing disallowances about perquisites, about enertainment expenses about advertisements, about payments in excess of what the income-tax offieer may consider reasonable and necessary for the purpose of business, and so on. The whole of this formidable apparatus has over the last few years been getting more and more compiicated, and in the administration of it, it

[Shri N. Dandeker]

has become more and more harassing, with the consequence that the taxpayers' limit of patience and honesty is really being severely tried.

Another consequence of vicious disallowance is in regard to the effective rate of tax. It is a direct consequence of disallowances that the effective rates of tax are enhanced. Indeed, the assessee does never know what is going to be the effective rate of tax because he can never know just what exactly, and to what extent, the ITO, even within the law, will take a view to disallow—from among all manner of things which ought not ordinarily to be disallowed.

Another consequence of this kind of administration has been delays in assessment, delays in collection, making it more and more possible to indulge in effective tax evasion. Then, year after year, there has been one type of voluntary disclosure scheme after another. On the one hand, one is trying to be pretty sever with tax evaders ; but on the other, one says to the tax evader : 'All right. Be a good boy and we will only tax you what ought to have been taxed'. With the result that the honest man finds himself always at a disadvantage.

I think these provisions about voluntary disclosures in the Income-tax Act ought to go. I do not think there is any legitimate room for them. I suggest the honest taxapayer should be the guide both as to the kind of taxation administration and the kind of rate structure, and also the kind of things that would be reasonably accepted as disallowable expenditure for the various types of expenditure I have mentioned.

Then there is the poor performance of both the tax collecting machinery and the punishment imposing machinery. I submit the income tax department, by the very complexity of the whole exercise, has become thoroughly helpless vis-a-vis the real tax evaders and has become a terrible weapon of harassment vis-a-vis the honest taxpayer.

When I look at all that and then take look at this Finance Bill, what do I find ? I find the Bill contains yet more doses of the same medicine. There is going to be enhancement in the rates of income tax, and there is going to be enhancement in the rates of wealth tax ; there are going to be further disallowances concerned with perquisites of employees, and entertainment expenses incurred and concerned with introducing new considerations in the matter of disallowances of wages and salaries to employee relatives.

Let me give you an example of the sort of thing I mean. Under the Companies Act, if a relative of a director is employed, there are several sanctions involved. Those sanctions are gone through,—shareholders' approval, Government's approval, where necessary and so on. But once again all those payments to employee relatives, which have been approved and for which appropriate sanctions obtained, are to go under the scrutiny of the ITO, not from the angle to which he was always accustomed, viz. is this necessary ? is this excessive ? Those criteria he was always competent to apply, and he was applying them. Now he has by this Finance Bill to apply all kinds of complicated criteria for the purpose of disallowance of salaries and wages paid to employee relatives.

As if this was not all, as if this was not enough, in going in exactly the same wrong direction in which over the past five years the policies regarding expense disallowance tax evasion and so on have been going on, we now have the most extraordinary provisions concerning penalties for tax evasion.

I know the Finance Minister has just indicated that penalties will not be imposed until the appellate machinery confirms the assessment ; also that it will not be thought of as a "concealment" if the difference between the ITO's assessment and the amount returned by the assessee is only 25 per cent. All this kind of fiddling around with what is essentially bad serves no purpose.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Giving too much discretionary power.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : It is worse than that. It is not a question of discretionary power.

I would like to take the provisions proposed to be introduced by sec. 32 into the Wealth Tax Act. It comes in, so to speak, by the backdoor by way of "Explanation."

"For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that a person shall, for the purposes of clause (c)"—

that is, for the purpose of being held guilty of having deliberately concealed the particulars of income, he will be deemed to have committed an offence.

That is to say, a person will be deemed to have concealed the particulars of any asset or furnished inaccurate particulars of any asset or debt if he has understated the value of the asset or overstated the value of the debt. Even that I would have been prepared to accept. I think most people would accept it ; they would ask : what is wrong with it ? What is wrong is this. The difference between the value of my asset as I declare it and the asset value assessed by the tax officer is not an objective difference ; it is merely a difference of opinion. Under section 7 of the Wealth Tax Act, the value of an asset shall be that which in the opinion of the income-tax officer it would fetch if sold in the open market. I am supposed to declare my opinion, the income-tax officer is supposed to assess it according to his opinion. If my opinion and his opinion differ I shall be deemed to have deliberately concealed the particulars of my income. This is something fantastic. I have never come across it before. Madam, I shall take a bet. Give the particulars of any property to the Finance Minister and let him sit in one room ; and with all the data available, let him try to express in opinion as to what will be the market value of that asset. At the same time, let the income-tax officer sit in another room with the same data and attempt to come to an opinion as to what will be the value of the asset, if sold in the open market. And let the assessee himself also work it out. I am prepared to take any bet that these three valuations will not tally. I have had sufficient experience at the taxation department and I have sufficient experience of attempting the valuation of assets, not from the technical point of view but from financial point of view, to know how wide the range of difference of opinion between three perfectly competent people could be. Let me not introduce here any controversies concerning incompetence or dishonesty. Three honest and competent people—Mr. Finance Minister in one room, Mr. Income-Tax officer in another room and Mr. Assessee in the third room. I am perfectly willing to take any bet that the values that they think the asset will fetch in the open market will differ. There will be difference of opinion ; but then the assessee shall be deemed to have deliberately concealed particulars of his wealth. And what would be the penalty ? The penalty shall be not less than the amount by which the value was understated and not more than twice that amount Let me illustrate the consequence. Suppose I happen to be at the lowest slab for wealth tax and the wealth deemed to have been understated by one was a thousand rupees ; then the penalty on the tax that I am trying to evade, if I am deemed to be concealing it deliberately, could be something like 4000 times the tax I seek to evade. If you take a person at the top slab, the penalty is comparatively lower. In other words, a person who is deemed to be evading a small amount of wealth tax has to pay more penalty proportionately to the tax he is supposed to be deemed to evade as compared to the man in say, the Rs. 10 lakh slab ; he will pay only about 200 times the tax he is seeking to avoid while I shall have to pay 4000 times of what I am deemed to be seeking to avoid. A man at Rs. 15 lakh level will pay something like the amount equal to the tax plus fifty to a hundred times of the tax he is deemed to be seeking to avoid. I have got some calculations made and sent to me by an old Commissioner of Income-tax and he has got fantastic results. Some one whose wealth is Rs. 19 lakhs and is deemed to have concealed Rs. 50,000 of asset, would pay of a tax of Rs. 1000 and a penalty of Rs. 50,000. In the case of some one whose wealth is Rs. 2.5 lakhs and who is deemed to have concealed Rs. 50,000 worth of assets, the tax he is seeking to avoid is Rs. 250 and the penalty on him also would be Rs. 50,000.

If the Finance Minister thinks this is just, then it is extraordinary: that a man who is deemed to be seeking to avoid tax of Rs. 250, I want to emphasise that; will be penalised Rs. 50,000 as a minimum and the maximum is Rs. 1 lakh, and the man who is deemed to be seeking to avoid Rs. 1,000 tax will also be penalised to the extent of Rs. 50,000 minimum, or a lakh of rupees at the maximum. It makes no sense. Surely, the one simple proposition is this.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I suggest to the hon. Member that if the income

[Shri Morarji Desai]

is Rs. 250,000 and he avoids an income of Rs. 50,000, the tax on that Rs. 50,000 will not be less than Rs. 40,000. (*Interruption*)

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I am talking of wealth-tax.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am talking about income-tax.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: No, I am talking about wealth-tax. I will come to income tax seperately. About wealth-tax if I am deemed to be seeking to avoid.-I want to go on emphasising this-Rs. 250 as wealth tax, I am liable to pay a minimum penalty of Rs. 50,000. And if I am deemed to be trying to avoid a thousand rupees wealth tax, or more, as it goes higher and higher, then also I am liable to pay a minimum of Rs. 50,000. Well, Madam it makes no sense to me. There ought to be some relationship between the attempt to avoid tax, especially when I am only deemed to avoid paying the tax, and the amount as penalty which I have to pay.

Similar is the case with regard to income- tax, and I shall deal with it in detail when I come to the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. But the point I am presently making is this. The more you have this kind of thing, this is the experience of the last 20 years of taxation in this country, the more you have taxation which honest people will not accept as fair, the more you have dissallowance of this, that and the other, of a character that puts the main burden on the income-tax officer, then the result is, a continuous state of harassment, and the assessee will not know where he stands, and so on. And the more you have this sort of vicious penalty, the more of tax evation you will get. I have had long expericnce of this although it is 20 years old experience, I have had nine to 10 years experience in taxation with special reference to tax evasion and so on. I have also been watching for the last 20 years the trend of affairs in this country Despite all this vicious apparatus of high ratesof taxation, despite all this harassment, despite the disallowance, despite everything, the trend of affairs in this country is; more than the statutary rate of net effective taxation; more of arrears of tax; to be collected, more of tax evasion; and more of arrears of tax which will have to be written off. All this has been the history of the last 20 years. And I am sorry to say that it will continue. I do not think that any lesson has been learnt from what has happened over the last 20 years.

I would now like to say a few words about indirect tax on a few items. The main burden of argument concerning indirect taxes. I will leave it to my leader Prof. Ranga. I have already referred to one aspect of it, namely, that even when we have the Finance Bill before the House, a large number of changes in duties are made by notification; and one can hardly say anything about them. Some of them may be of consequence, but you cannot table any amendment on them. However I would like to single out three items for consideration.

First, textiles. The situation in the textile industry over the last 2 or 3 years, particularly in the medium and coarse cloth-making industry, has been so disastrous, the accumulation of stock was so great, the recession was so acute, that when you go on and on with these excise duties on these medium and coarse varieties of cloth, the people are not buying the cloth, not because that the cost of cloth is too high, but because there is no purchasing power with the people to buy at these prices.

Even worse are the proposals in regard to two industries that, I will now mention, which are perhaps the only onces that are at all buoyant in the present state of industrial recession. I refer to the refrigeration plant and airconditioning plant manufacturing industry and the radio and spare-parts industry. These have not suffered so hardly as a result of the recession as many other industries. But if this is the way to pull the country out of the current recession,the industries which have not suffered hit them hard; the industries that have suffered badly hit them hard also,-I really do not see that this makes any sense You take the refrigeration industry: its ramification for this country's future supplies of foodstuffs of fruit meat, eggs, poultry and so on,-The ramfications are so great and the encouragement it requires is so urgent that I should have said that imposing additional excise duties

or new excise duties--(I am sorry in this complicated jungle of the Finance Bill, I cannot make out whether they are new or additionat imposts) seems to be all wrong. Similarly, in the case of the radois and the their spare parts, Finance Minister said a little while ago that from all the information he has the radio industry has not been doing badly at all. I agree. From the information he has, it may even do better, I also agree. But for heaven's sake, are we in a recession or are we not ? Are we going to single out the few industries that have not suffered from recession and hit them hard or are we going to encourage them to retain buoyancy where it exits and do some thing to introduce buoyancy where it is not ? That, madam is my brief comment about indirect taxes.

On the whole, I regret to have to say, I have said it a month and a half ago when I was talking to a group of people in Bombay, --I do not think this Finance Bill is as good as it looks. It is-like the curate's egg, good in parts; and that is the work one can say for it.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Sir, I rise to support the provisions of the Finance Bill. In view of the prevailing recession in the industry, shyness in the capital market and the need for giving encouragement to export, I think the hon. Deputy Prime Minister has adopted a correct policy in keeping Rs. 290 crores uncovered. This has been appreciated by most eminent economists in this country and abroad. I think in due time this this will bring results and our economy will start improving. Also, this year the crops are better. There was a fear that prices of agricultural commodities may not go down. Therefore, sufficient provision had been made and funds allotted to see that prices of our agricultural commodities do not go down. This gap will also help in checking the prices of our agricultural commodities and it will also restrict the inflationary tendency in the country.

I congratulate the Deputy Prime Minister for removing the annuity deposit, introducing general provident fund, abolishing dividend tax the giving export incentives. All these measures are quite helpful in overcoming the present difficulties.

In the Finance Bill, one important provision has been made that from 1969-70 all income-tax assessments will be completed with in a period of 2 years as against 4 years. This will help to reduce our arrears and also help the assessee to know the correct position about his tax liability. I have a few suggestions where a time-limit also may be fixed. Cases which are reopened should also be finalised in 2 years. Income-tax cases where the assessments of the ITO are set aside by the appellate authorities should be completed within one years. Cases which are referred to the Commissioner Central Board of Revenue and appeals before the Appellate Assistant Commissioners should also be finalised within 1 year. These time limits are in the fitness of the policy followed by the Deputy Prime Minister.

0 hrs.

Further, every year the number of assessees is increasing. In 1964 the total number of income-tax assessees was about 14.5 lakhs this year it has gone up to 27.60 lakhs, an increase of about 80 percent. But the number of income-tax officers has not gone up to that extent. There is only an increase of about 20 percent in the case of income tax officers. Now when you are going to ask these officers to complete the assessments within two years it is very necessary that suitably their strength also must be increased.

Besides this there is one other thing that I would like to suggest. Our inspectors in the income-tax department are qualified and trained and according to the policy of the Government smaller assessments up to Rs. 7,500 may be entrusted to them because here we are not going to call the assessee at the time of assessment. If these assessment are entrusted to these inspectors they can make these assessment and our officers will have more time to deal with bigger assessments. They can also devote more time for recovery of the arrears. Therefore, my submission is that this suggestion may be considered.

While I am suggesting that these smaller assessments may be entrusted to the inspectors I realise that there will be an increase in their work. Therefore, I venture to recommend that suitable additional rem-

[Shri S. R. Damani]

uneration may be paid to them for doing this work. I suggest that Rs. 100 per month extra may be paid to them so that they can carry on this work and when they get expeperience they can be promoted as officers later on.

Now I want to refer to the textile industry. The previous speaker also referred to it. I am greatful to the hon. Deputy Prime Minister because this time he has given some relief in the excise duty on yarn especiallg sized yarn. But the increase in excise duty in the previous year was so high that this relief will not help the industry. During the course of this year seven more mills have closed down. The total number of mills which have closed down comes now to 59 and many more mills are at present passing through difficult times. There is every likelihood that some of these mills may also be closed down. Therefore, the textile industry requires special attention especially the spinning mills. Because of the duty at present the stock of yarn with the spinning mills is the highest during the last fifteen years. About 1,29,000 bundles is the stock. They are not making any profit. On the contrary many mills are making a loss. They are not in a position to sell their yarn even at a loss. Therefore, my submission is that the excise duty may be reduced so that they can sell their yarn at a lesser price.

Along with this I also want to submit that the textile industry being primary industry of the country should have been given more importance. It has not been included in the priority industries. It is not getting the advantages of priority industries when many other indurtries, which are not so important have been included in the category of priority industries. I am not gruding the inclusion of those industries. My grievance is that the textile industry has not been included in that. I say that the textile industry should be included in that so that it can get the advantage of obtaining advance and some tax relief. Therefore, the case of the textile industry should be favoucably considered.

Regarding the excise duty on yarn I want to submit that even after the present reduction there will be no loss of revenue. Now there is leakage of revenue. Now sizing machines are installed in small towns where leakages are involved; so the reduction in excise duty will not affect the revenue earnings. Therefore, this should be favourably considered.

Now some incentives have been given for exports. I may say here that both the public sector and the private sector are making efforts to increase our exports and some success has been achieved. But it will take time. There is recession in the whole world and no country wants to import goods. So, it is very difficult to increase our exports; it is bound to take time.

While our export is stagnant, our imports are increasing, resulting in an adverse balance of payment. Every year our adverse balance of payments comes to about Rs. 800 crores. If we go on increasing our foreign debts at the rate of Rs. 800 crores a year, if we take into account the interest on that also, it will be very difficult for the country to bear the burden of that. Therefore, it is essential that we put restrictions on imports. That is the only way to put our economy on a sound footing.

We can reduce our imports provided we take proper action in the right direction. Now our export earnings come to Rs. 1,100 crores. Out of this traditional exports account of Rs. 600 crores and non-tradional exports Rs. 500 crores. Whatever import is urgently required for, we can meet it with traditional exports. The other imports we can link with non-traditional exports. There are many items in which we are surplus like textile, steel, ore, coal and tea. We can offer these items for export against import from other countries. In this way, we can reduce our imports to a great extent.

Then, after establishing such a big industrial complex in the country, our industries are running with idle capacity. We should give encouragement to our own capital goods industry. We should give incentives for production in our own country. In this connection, I want to repeat the suggestion which I have made earlier. We should allow more development and depreciation rebate on the capital goods manufactured in the country. While it is difficult to stop all imports, if we make some difference in the rates of duties and rebate and give some direct incentives to

our industries, we can achieve our object to a great extent.

Still we are importing many items which we are producing in the country. The other day the hon. Minister of Industries has said in the House that we have to import certain items which we are producing because the seller countries insist that if we do not take those items they will not give other items. In this way certain items which we are producing are being imported. Therefore we should put some restrictions in order to balance our adverse trade balance. If all efforts are made, our trade balance gap which is about Rs. 800 crores can be met to a great extent. This is my feeling.

I would like to make one more point and then conclude. At present a huge quantity of silver is being smuggled out of the country. You will be surprised to know—I think, the Deputy Prime Minister knows it to some extent and he will tell me how far my figures are correct—that every day silver to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs is being smuggled out. In a year it comes to about Rs. 80 crores. So much silver is being smuggled out for the last two years and it may continue because the price of silver in other countries is very high. Therefore if we regularise its export, we can earn foreign exchange and can also stop the smuggling of many items which is being done at present. We can see that many items are available in the market. Something should be done about silver so that the country may not lose foreign exchange because we are so short of foreign exchange. That foreign exchange will be very helpful to us. With these remarks I support the Finance Bill.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Mr. Chairman, I am very grateful to you for giving me permission to move the following amendment which has not been circulated in my name but has been circulated in the name of another Member who is not able to move it.

I move :

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1968-69, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 13 members, namely :

Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Shri Tridib Chaudhuri, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri M. R. Masani, Shri Nath Pai, Shri Krishna Chandra Pant, Shri S. C. Samanta, Shri K. N. Tewari, Shri R. Umanath, Shri Tenneti Viswanatham ; and Shri S. M. Banerjee

with instructions to report by the 6th May, 1968." (220)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : Mr. Chairman, the principal objective of fiscal policy should be to achieve a high rate of growth with stability. The Budget should be rendered a functional budget which exercises a catalytic effect upon the level of economic activity. Taxation, borrowing and deficit financing in this context assume particular importance because they become instruments for influencing the total economic activity and not just means for raising money for certain Plan projects.

The taxation policy has failed to perform this catalytic function and has retarded growth. India still continues to have the invidious distinction of being one of the highest taxed countries in the world ; particularly, the taxation is higher even than in developed countries like West Germany, USA, UK, Sweden or Japan, both with regard to corporate taxes and personal taxes.

Excise duties also have been mounting from year to year with the consequence that the burden on the common man continues to increase. During periods of recession, monetary incomes and profits tend to decline and these high levels of taxes become dead weights on the economy and retard recovery ?

Excise duties enter into the prices of commodities in a big way, actually ranging from about 15 per cent to 66 per cent on certain items of mass consumption. They erode the standards of living of the masses, lead to diversion of considerable purchasing power to Government coffers and reduce the demand for commodities in general and their off take.

This aggravates recession. Government revenues from excise duties which, at the beginning of the First Plan were abou

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

Rs. 125 crores and at the beginning of the Second Plan Rs. 416 crores, have now increased to Rs. 1214 crores in 1967-68. Now, the burden of these excise duties on the common man is enormous. If this burden is reduced, it would contribute to the general welfare and it would also assist in the revival of consumer demand. The high excise duties have entered into the cost of commodities, and added fuel to cost-push inflation, and this is the principal reason why, in spite of recessionary trends in the economy, the prices are not coming down as they should. I would, therefore, submit to the Finance Minister that on items of mass consumption, particularly, coarse cloth and various other items which the common man consumes, the excise duties must be reduced. He may do it over a period of two or three years. But that is something which is necessary if the burden on the common man has to be lightened.

I would also draw his attention to the duty he has imposed in this Budget on unmanufactured tobacco and bidi. This is a duty which squarely falls on the poor man and I do not see how he can justify such a retrograde measure.

Progression in corporate taxes is a disincentive for investment, for production and for efficiency and even for honesty. As long as surtax remains on the statute book —it has already been reduced from 35 to 25 per cent— it is futile to expect tax credit schemes like those on increasing profits and production to make any worthwhile impact. In an economy which is passing through recessionary conditions, it will be obvious that there is hardly any *raison detre* for surtax. There may have been some justification for surtax when prices were rising and windfall profits may have been there to a certain extent. But when profits are declining, when monetary incomes are declining, surtax only makes it more difficult for the economy to revive and, besides, it is a tax on a efficiency. This has to go.

The Bhoothalingam Committee has also recommended that surtax must be abolished. I would commend to the Finance Minister that he should have it taken off at the earliest, as may be possible.

When a company is in incorporated, it incurs certain expenditure. There are pre-operational expenses ; there are expenses of project preparation and for the floatation of the company and its incorporation. There are various pre-operational expenses of this type. It is an anemaly that these pre-operational expenses are not allowed to be amortised and taken into account for depreciation, nor are they allowed as revenue expenditure. I would strongly submit to the Finance Minister that these should be considered.

Then, the taxes on public companies may go up as high as 70 per cent and on private companies, they may go up even higher. Now, this adversely affects ..

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : They cannot go higher than 70 per cent. They will never go beyond 70 per cent.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : You may use your knowledge when you speak; I know you have some.

These high taxes have two effects on the economy and on the corporations themselves. The first effect is that the capacity of these industries to build up reserves for ploughing back profits for industrial expansion is adversely affected. Secondly, the net marginal productivity of capital is reduced. The return is less than what it would be, if taxes were lower. The attraction to investors to invest in shares is also much less. As a consequence, the companies find difficulty in raising share capital from the market.

A number of countries have effected tax cuts during the last few years, particularly, Japan, West Germany and U. S. A. and the stimulant provided by cut in Taxes assisted in reviving the economy and accelerating economic growth. There was buoyancy in revenue consequent upon the tax cuts and the exchequer did not suffer any loss. I would submit that a tax-structure should be determined by conditions prevailing in the economy, the need for growth with stability and not by ideological considerations.

Now, I would request the Finance Minister to lend his ears to a point which is rather of great importance, and that is that certain dark clouds on the fiscal

horizon have appeared in the form of Bhoothalingam Committee's recommendations on two points. One of it is that Mr. Bhoothalingam has recommended that development rebate should be abolished.

The second item that I refer to is his recommendation that there should be one per cent capital assets levy on corporations. May I submit that these two proposals are, in a manner astounding ? The development rebate has played a very important part in the industrial development of the country during the last few years, and if that is taken off, I think, it will, to a certain extent, scuttle future economic growth.

The other point is that the capital assets levy was also tried by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari a few years ago in the form of wealth tax on companies. That was also an innovation and that innovation failed miserably.

Therefore, these two things, in a way, constitute serious blemishes in an otherwise excellent report of Shri Bhoothalingam. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to remove this Sword of Damocles that hangs on the head of industry because if, by any chance, either of these measures is adopted, I think, it would have an incalculably bad effect upon the economy.

May I point out that, with an increase in the price level and inflationary conditions, the minimum tax exemption limit of Rs. 4,000 should be increased at least to Rs. 6,000. It is necessary because the standard of living of the common man has suffered on account of the fall in the value of the rupee owing to increase in the price level. This is something for which there is a considerable demand. Shri Bhoothalingam has gone to the extent of suggesting a limit of Rs. 7,500. If the Finance Minister cannot go to that extent, let him at least raise the limit to Rs. 6,000.

May I submit that, in taking off the obnoxious Annuity Deposite Scheme, the Finance Minister has done a commendable job ? I congratulate him on this. But there are certain after-effects. Every bad thing has certain after-effects, and here also there are certain after-effects, i.e., the taxes have gone up considerably because the Annuity Deposit Scheme has been taken off. On an income of Rs. 40,000, the Annuity Deposit would have amounted to Rs. 3,600. That has been eliminated, but the taxes have increased by Rs. 2,000 !

The whole of the income slabs should, in view of the reduced value of money, be re-considered and recast so that middle classes, the dynamic section of society, are given some relief. The income brackets from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 70,000 or Rs. 60,000 should be reconsidered, should be recast, so that the progression in tax on various income brackets is shifted upwards or, in other words, the tax rates on such inocme brackets are reduced downwards.

Then, there is no justification, whatsoever, for double taxation of registered firms. The Law Commission and also Shri Bhoothalingam have recommended that this double taxation should be abolished. I would commend to the Finance Minister to have this considered.

May I submit that, actually, during the last decade, the tax structure has been distorted to such an extent and so many inequities have been introduced more or less on an *ad hoc* basis that mere simplification would not render the tax structure production-oriented or growth-oriented What is necessary is that inequitable and oppressive provisions of law should be removed. Also, de-escalation of the tax rates is, in my opinion, imperative. An innovation has been introduced by the Finance Minister, namely, an exemption of the dividend from tax to the extent of Rs. 500. In Pakistan, I believe, the tax exemption is upto Rs. 5,000. Anyway, that was an excellent innovation ; that was one of the very good proposals from the Finance Minister. May I tell him that even income from the Unit Trust is exempt from tax upto Rs. 1,000. Let him consider raising this exempt dividend figure, to Rs. 1000 if he finds it possible.

The Finance Minister's proposal for the limitation of the period during which assessment should be completed to two years is, indeed, welcome. But it is felt that the I. T. O. may complete the assessment once to comply with the formalities of the law and then flout it by reopening the assessment the next day ; to that, there is no limit. I would submit that a limit of two years should also be there in respect of completing reopened assessment. It is also

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important that there should be a limit to the time within which the appellate decisions are implemented by the I. T. O. At present the I. T. O. can keep them pending for an unlimited period; in certain cases, the appellate decisions are kept pending for two or even three or four years, and nothing is done about them. I think, some limit—six months—is necessary in this regard.

Sir, it should be made obligatory on the part of the Income-tax officers to make provisional assessments, where on submission of a tax return, refund is due to the assessee. At present, the law says that he may do so. If you allow the discretion to vest in the ITO, you may be rest assured that he would never do it because he will always say that he is going to take up the assessment, whatever the period that may elapse. I would even go to the extent of saying that it is the tax evader who flourishes in the present tax-structure, and the honest assessee lives in comparetive middle class poverty and dies also a middle-class pauper. I know the Finance Minister would say that whatever may be the Tax structure dishonesty would continue.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have not said that everybody is dishonest.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I am glad he is saying that some people are honest. I accept the point. The point I am trying to make is that there should not be such a cynical disregard of the innate goodness of human nature. If the taxes are brought to reasonable level at least 50 per cent or 75 per cent of the people would follow the straight and narrow path of honesty. As regards the tax evaders, I hold no brief for them and you may deal with them as you think best. If the tax structure is reasonable and good, most people would like to pay the taxes correctly.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : What is reasonable tax structure, will you say ?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : A reasonable tax structure is such that promotes growth and leaves sufficient amount with the individuals in for saving and investment, which can fructify in their pockets, which can lead to further growth and savings. If the economy is flourishing the tax revenues would also be buoyant and the Finance Minister would profit by it. A surcharge of 10% was imposed by Shri Sechin Chowdhury and instead of increasing the revenues it resulted in diminishing returns of taxes. Taxes should be fixed at such a level that diminishing returns do not occur.

The economy at present has lost its capacity to generate savings and surpluses and therefor it has lost its momentum of growth. How can you have momentum of growth if that surplus is not there and if that investment is not there ? Incomes have gravitated to the rural and agricultural sector. It is well and good. Part of that income would have to be re-invested in agriculture itself. And, as regards the balance, it would present difficulties of mobilisation. Efforts have to be made in that direction.

As regards the public sector, it is not generating sufficient returns on capital employed. The yield has gone down from 3·6 per cent to 2·6 per cent and now it is less than 1 per cent. As regards private sector. I would submit that due to various factors, of which taxation in an important one, there are declining profits and return thanks to recession and the poor state of the capital market also, surpluses are small. The consequence is that the economy does not have the momentum of growth, which would enable it to come out of the recession only. The capital output ratio has been consistently declining. It was 2 : 1 in the first plan; 3 : 1 in the second plan and 6 : 1 in the third plan.

That means a deterioration in the use of capital. It is not enough that you just reach your expenditure targets. What is necessary is that the expenditure must be productive; production must balance the amount of money that is either spent or treated as capital outlay. Only then you can hold inflation in check.

May I submit, Sir, that the Planning Commission, now fortunately a subdued creature, is reported to be engaged in exercises with regard to the formulation of the Fourth Plan. I would submit the experiences

of the last decade should notbe forgotten. The plan should be compiled with ruthless realism and within the constraints imposed by the existing resources available. A continuous review of the Plan—which should be flexible—is necessary and implementation should be closely scrutinised so as to avoid imbalances and short-falls in targets. Exercises in performance budgeting, in which direction a modest beginning has been made this year, should assist in realistic assessment and identification of areas in which corrective action is needed.

With regard to public enterprises, I would only say that the policy of 'neither carrot nor stick' has the seeds of failure inbuilt. That means that if you do not give any award or any encouragement or provide incentive for good work and if you do not penalise those who do not function properly in the public enterprises, the consequence would be gross inefficiency Public enterprises have touched the nadir in the mismanagement and the losses have scaled new peaks. Therefore, I submit—this is very important—that the top men in the public enterprises should not be civil servants or politicians. They should be technocrats and men of skill and experience. Even in socialist countries as well as in capitalist countries the giant corporations which are successfully run are headed by technocrats, people with technical skill. You have to explode the theory that a civil servant can be put in any position. He is good for administration, but as far as industrial management is concerned, my humble opinian is that he has proved a complete failure and a change in the system is absolutely necessary.

I would like to submit to the Deputy Finance Minister that he should exercise about 5% cut in expenditure besides what he has done.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): The hon. Member is referring to Deputy Prime Minister as Deputy Finance Minister.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : No, No. Don't worry. I have got the the highest respect for him.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : What difference does it make ?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The areas I would like to identify where economies can be made are the Planning Commission and other departments. Would the Finance Minister kindly listen ? He generally says 'How can economy be effected ?' I would indicate certain areas—the Planning Commission, the Offices of the Coal and Iron & Steel Controllers, the Food Department, the Indian Embassy in UK and other missions, the Ministry of Community Development and General Administration. Of course, with regard to the outlays on public enterprises, on the floor of the House I had indicated certain criteria and I do not think it is necessary for me to repeat those criteria again. I may just submit that the French Planning Commission have a permanent staff of only 60 civil servants and they have been able to achieve first class results; they are achieving 5% cumulative rate af growth. May I submit the proposition that the sucess of planning varies in inverse ratio to the number of persons in the planning Department and the number of directians, controls, orders and regulations that are imposed on the industrial sectors of the economy.

Finally, I would just make one point—that is, the need of the hour is the creation of increased opportunities of employment, accelerated investment in the economy and stimulated production. The backlog of unemployment which stood at 7 million at the end of the Second Plan has tauched 10 million or even more at the end of the Third Plan. A sound basis for promoting better incomes and living standards is to expand the instruments of production. Sir, the answer to communism and agitations is not as one hon. Member has suggested, banning Parties. That is an absurd solution. The answer lies in providing a multitude of small and large scale industries coming up in the country, so that they can provide gainful employment to the masses. If you do that, you are bound to check the political and economic instability that you see to-day in society. Fiscal and monetary policies have to be rendered production and growth oriented and money must be allowed to fructify and be productive in the hands of those who use it economically and use it beneficially for the country. Incentives to 'work, save and invest' must be maintained so that dynamism is imparted

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to the processes of growth. A stagnant economy does good to nobody.

Therefore, what I would suggest ultimately is this that all the policies should be rendered production-oriented and pragmatic and should not be framed on ideological grounds.

The thinking of the Finance Minister appears to be in the right direction, but it should be matched by implementation. It requires great courage and conviction to reverse wrong policies. Let Morarji Desai rise to the occasion.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : The Finance Bill which has been moved for consideration by the Deputy Prime Minister today has taken care to accommodate many of the suggestions which were made during the discussion of the budget and yet in regard to the suggestion which he could not accept he has given certain reasons for not accepting them.

So far as the postal rates are concerned he has not given any relief. The argument that he has given is this that because of the proportionately very high handling charges, he is not in a position to give relief to this aspect because he wants that the P & T Department should be self-sufficient. I wish, that self-sufficiency would be the criterion of Government functioning.

We have seen the reports of the public undertakings. The other day we had a discussion on industrial development and also the steel plants. We had hardly had any time to go into all the questions. This parliament has not been provided with any opportunity to discuss the detailed reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings and the Estimates Committee in a full-fledged manner. Each item which is consuming amounts of the order of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1000 crores and more, requires to be discussed. So much of public money is going into those channels, and it is the function and duty of Parliament to discuss it threadbare.

I would, however, like to submit to the Finance Minister that though he has initiated many moves which will bring about economy, the urgency that should have been shown is not there. I do not know what the reason is, whether the reason is that there is lack of cohesion in the team that he is in or whether it is the fact that all the other departments including his own are not in a position to co-ordinate with each other and make some effective contribution to the economic challenges which have been posed in the Indian economy. This is the time when the Indian economy has been going through rigorous strains and stresses.

16.38 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*]

Yet, this was the time when the Indian economy could have taken up the challenges also, and challenges can always become opportunities if they are taken up boldly.

The introduction of economic thinking on whatever is discussed in the budget and also an analysis of the economic pattern of today and the economic conditions certainly gives us an indication that things can be improved. I would say that the Finance Minister today is in a lucky position to take up that challenge, because nature has also helped him to accept that challenge. Of course, I do not give all the credit to nature. It is also due to man's efforts that there has been an agricultural revolution. More than the actual output of agriculture which may be 100 to 105 million tonnes, the revolutionary orientation towards agriculture is much more important. We can gear that orientation towards an affluent society, towards prosperity, because not only cereals but agricultural production in general is the base of all the production ultimately in this country. The raw materials required for industry have to come from agricultural production. The orientation that is given to agriculture is sometimes distorted in the sense that when people really want a viable economy, an orientation of subsidised economy is brought about. A wrong way of subsidy can make people lethargic. A wrong way of subsidy and help has been gifted, whereas help and initiative should have been generated for building up proper perspective of agriculture.

That is what has happened in the agricultural sector.

When we really make an overall budget, we count the investment made in the capi-

tal budget, the investment made in big dams and big reservoirs. If the output of those dams and reservoirs has not been fruitful and has not been up to the mark, is it the fault of the cultivator? Is it the fault of the person who cultivates his land that in spite of thousands of crores of rupees resources spent in our agricultural programmes, the burden of the expenditure has not been properly distributed on the agricultural head? Generally we find this sort of approach. Even Prof. Gadgil has propounded this theory that so much has been spent in the agricultural sector; so why should not that sector be asked to pay back?

First of all, it is not only the pouring in of resources that makes the capacity to pay larger. Actually, investment has to be judged by the viability of the agricultural economy. However much money you may pour in, if it goes down the drain, you cannot put the blame on the agricultural sector for not producing enough and not creating the resources necessary.

I would appeal to the Finance Minister to make agriculture viable, to make agriculture the built-in strength of the Indian economy and then tap the resources.

Why are we asking for banks nationalisation? A lot of misunderstanding was caused about it. But what was the feeling due to which we were asking for it? We were asking for it because today the set-up and orientation of the Indian banks is such that small units have no chance. Even the bigger units have always been making a very small capital base. They were not finding any equity money outside the market. With a small capital base that they get from the market, they approached the investing agencies and get money. Thus they come in the market and dominate important sectors of the economy and no small unit could ever live in competition with them.

Then also the banks have been so narrowly oriented in their outlook that they have confined themselves to only viable urban areas. That is, a particular bank whose headquarters is, say, Delhi, opens branches in Madras, Culcutta and Bombay with the result that they cater only to certain selected population of the society. In spite of all the goadings, to spread into the rural areas, they were not interested in it. That is why we were insisting, that by a nationalised institution and controllled banking, Government would be in a better position to make banking investment more viable and to redirect it wherever it is desirable. Some of the private banks have done it. Some South Indian banks have done a very good job in the rural areas by spreading to the rural areas with resources; but all the banks have not done so.

The Finance Minister has said that he is going in for an experimentation. He has promised us that he would reach that goal through the social conrol measures that he has brought forward. I wish he would succeed. We do not doubt his wisdom or sincerity of purpose. I think if he could, he would do it. Let us give a chance to him to see that the mission with which he has brought forward the social control measures, the ambition we have, all together for making banks more viable with a wider network spread all over is realised. If he succeeds through the Bill which is now under reference to the Select Committee and which is very soon coming up back to us for our discussion, that serves the purpose.

But I would like to say this that today, we are in a very lucky position that a lot of money is going to be released in the rural areas. If Government want to tax it immediately, I do not think Government will succeed, because the farmers have not been used to that kind of thing. Their economic pattern has never been geared to that kind of challenge. Therefore, immediately if you start putting tax on the rural areas, income-tax on the rural sector, it will not succeed. I do not deny that there have been vested interests in the rural areas which have minted money because of rise in prices. All the same, I would submit that with the organisation we have, it will be very difficult for the instruments of Government to orient their administrative capabilities to mop up the entire village savings through tax and make it more viable. But there is another way by which the Finance Minister can do it, and that is by opening rural bank branches not in competition with co-operative societies but really suppelmenting them in the rural areas. These banks and these co-operative societies can act in this field. They have been doing that in Maharashtra and Gujarat.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

They act as the guide, friend and philosopher. Vested interests should not be allowed to creep in. In Bihar I am sorroy to say it is my State co-operatives are being used to promote vested interests. The affairs are conducted in such a callous way that I cannot describe them. Whole families are involved. I know a leading family in a particular village I come from a village constituency established a cooperative society and all the members of that family including their cook and bearers and the maid servants have become members of that co-operative society. If they give to any individual, shares worth Rs. 10,000, they get a promissory note signed for Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000 so that if need be he could be sued in a court for much more than the amount he had really held as shares. This is the kind of co operative apparatus in Bihar. If this is not checked, it will lead to a vicious circle in the village life. I appeal to the Deputy Prime Minister to ask the Reserve Bank to conduct a proper survey and plug these loopholes so that all the money that we pour in the rural areas may not be misused. The rural banking system could act as a friend, guide and philosopher. The rural bank can issue passbooks for deposits of money received by them and the people in the village should be allowed to take their money ; in addition overdrafts also should be allowed on the basis of those passbooks. Whenever a villager harvests his grain he should be allowed to keep them in the village godowns of the small banks or the co-operative banks. Otherwise, he is forced to sell his grains cheaply, under duress. Rural savings can be mopped up in this way and as some of the leading economists in the country say you can get nearly Rs. 500 crores from the rural economy. The people of India have never been wanting in paying their dues and contribution to national life. You, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, are a great student of economics and you know that between the First Plan and the Second Plan the rate of taxation has increased by 45 per cent. It is the people who have contributed this money. But economic problems cannot be solved through taxation alone. Whenever the Government floated loans, people have contributed and subscribed. When Government has wanted money from the people of this country, they have given it without any difficulty because of there unflinching faith in the Indian Government ; they have been giving their love, affection and faith and everything to the Government It is for the Government to mobilise these and if we can organise rural co-operatives and small banks, I think it can be done. Until and unless we do that we may not be able to get the rural resources which are lying idel or will be frittered away. There are thefts in the villages ; there is insecurity. Therefore, they buy gold as they feel they could not be secure with regard to money. Or, they buy jewellery and deposit the gold or jewellery in the banks. That becomes dead money. If we provide them an alternative source of investement from which they could also earn some money they will gladly invest that money in banks.

The Second point is about deficit financing. Sometimes the uncovered balances give a fillip to the economy. If we study the banking operations for the last three months, you will see where the money has gone. Budgetary deficits lead to banking deposits being utilised in holding up goods and commodities available with the business class. The Food Minister was saying the other day that he was interested in taking the price in relative balance on a little lower scale.

But he has not been able to do it. On the other hand, the reduction of prices has been haphazard. At some places, where there is no economic mobility, where from the foodgrains cannot go, the prices have gone down, and where there is a movement, the prices have not gone down. This is because of the fact that there is still some hoarding due to the machinery which operates in the villages. That is why I submit to the Finance Minister that this price stability is very essential for anything, that he wants to do. I do not think reduction of prices is possible in a very big way. It never, happens. When the price ratio goes up, it remains up, it has never happened in any economy anywhere in the world that the prices come down once they go up. There should be there-

fore relative balance in prices. I would, therefore, appeal to the Finance Minister to see that the prices are obtained in a relative manner ; it should not go up and down ; when it once goes up and then comes down, it is no solution to the problem It will lead to another problem, as for example, the tremendous shortage of sugar in the light of the present prices. So, I want stability in prices in a relative manner, and if we are successful in keeping the stabiiity in prices for 12 months, I think a lot of trouble in Indian economy will go. So, stability in prices should be the main objective of the Indian Government.

I am glad that Prof. Gadgil has made it very clear. He has given certain basic propositions. I must commend one thing ; that ever since Prof.Gadgil took over the chairmanship of the Planning Commission, the Planning Commission has started functioning as it should. Here is an honest man who has said, "It is not my job to evolve any policy; it is not my job to decide policy or suggest economic reform or to suggest any economy to deliver the goods. I am giving certain alternatives. It is for the Government to decide their policy and take a policy decision on this matter." The other day we were talking about it. Prof. Gadgil said, "these are the alternatives which I have submitted. It is for the Government to decide; the taking of decision will be at your level and not at the level of the Planning Commission." I am glad that here is a man who has brought a lot of practical approach to the problem with sincerity. Let us take advantage of the situation. But he has also been insistent that the ffrst objective we have to achieve is, stability in the Indian economy I would appeal to the Finance Minister not to be swung away by the galleries; I would appeal to him never to give in to the lobbies here, there and everywhere and to stick to the basic concept, that you should bring to the present economy in India, an element of stability, so that the people can start thinking that the country's progress has started on a normal movement, that a scientific policy has been evolved and that there is a correct orientation of the programme.

There are certain proposals which were criticised by Mr. Dandeker. Mr. Dandeker wants everything to be given back to business men on a platter. He says everything is bad; every control is bad; every tax is bad so that the entire revenue of the Government of India should be given back to business. That is what Mr. Dandeker expects. But in spite of all this, he should have appreciated really the concession which have been given by the Finance Minister, looking to the difficulties of the businessmen and looking to the difficulties of the people whom these things have affected. But he wants even the punishments to be reduced. What does he mean by it ? We should not make everything so light.

I would like to say something about smuggling Sir, do I have a few more minutes ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : You come from Bombay. You know that the entire economy of Bombay is being destroyed by—

AN HON. MEMBER : He comes from Maharashtra.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Bombay is in Maharashtra. The hon. Member should have a little more common sense! Now, Sir, I wish the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister when he goes to Bombay—of course he goes there very often—himself finds out these things : he will find that on every platform, on the payements, imported Nylon shirts are available at Rs. 9 each while the nylon shirts which are indigenously produced cost Rs 37, Rs. 40 or Rs. 42 each. I understand that eight lakh pounds of nylon yarn are lying in Bombay markets. The people say that if you want to erect a plant, you can get that plant by smuggling! Wihtin two months, you can have an entire plant and erect it through smuggling. This is a very sinister move, and some countries outside do that; they want to really destroy our economy. This is a serious matter, that there is smuggling going on from our northern borders, from our eastern borders, from the oceans, from everywhere surrounding India. This sinister game is being played against the economy of our country in which unfortunately our own people some times get involved. To think about this country should be a matter of pride. This Government should set an example for creating national pride. The entire Indian economy is going to be

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

destroyed if smuggling is not stopped. It is not a case of just one or two people smuggling. It is being done in a big way. In spite of our efforts to improve our relations with Pakistan, I am sorry to say that Pakistan and China are conniving in destroying the Indian economy, because they find that the Indian people have so much perseverance that in spite of the hardships which they have suffered, they have sustained themselves. Therefore, this question of smuggling should be tackled on a war-footing.

The objective of our company law is that foreign or even companies will not go on creating fabulous posts of executives. The company law had said that only upto 5 per cent of the company's profit only will be allowed for salaries. I do not know how this has been carried upto 10 or even 15 per cent. There was an alternative—5 per cent of profits or one person should not get a salary of more than Rs. 1,15,000. But I can give the names of companies where this has not been observed—Larsen Toubro, Duncan Brothers, Good Year, Firestone, Jenson & Nicholson—there are Indian companies and foreign companies where the emolument of one individual is more than Rs. 2½ lakhs. Where is the Company law? Whose vested interest is it serving in this blatant manner? I would appeal to the Finance Minister to gear up the company law administration. We are trying to Indianise the foreign companies, The Indian shares, including LIC's, are substantial. If LIC takes the initiative, it can have everything done in foreign companies, because individually the share of LIC is the maximum. A company like Jenson & Nicholson making a loss of Rs. 1 lakh every year, has been appointing persons on fabulous salaries. The first managing director of the company was involved in foreign exchange violation and when he was caught by the Bombay or Delhi customs, foreign currency was found under his shoe sole. After that, Jenson & Nicholson has appointed on a fabulous salary another managing director who has come from Australia. What is the company law administration doing? I brought these things to the notice of the Deputy Prime Minister and he promised to look into them. This is a very serious matter, Just under his nose, the company law department has given permission to the appointment of these executives.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The company law administration is not under the Finance Ministry.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : But he is holding the purse strings of the nation and he is Deputy Prime Minister. I am speaking with a lot of feeling. Our Indian boys and girls are smart and resourceful and they know all the techniques. I am not referring to myself. I am not a boy or girl. I have passed that stage long ago.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Some hon. members complained last Friday that I was not quite chivalrous. Now, please conclude with a *sher*. Then the appeal will be more effective.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I appeal to the Deputy Prime Minister to look into it seriously. This should not be allowed under his very nose. Of course, we will allow the foreign companies what is their due, but they cannot be unfair to India. He should take it up seriously.

My last point is in connection with LIC.

17.00 hrs.

You know, Sir, that LIC shares, both preference and ordinary shares, in one company and that is Jenson and Nicholson are worth Rs. 60. lakhs. The LIC today is in a position to pull Messrs. Jenson and Nicholson—also other companies like Larsen and Toubro and others—in any way it likes. Which is the company in which LIC does not have a substantial share-holding capacity and if it wants, it can pull them in any way. LIC should not be a sleeping agency but an active, living agency. They should be active enough to gear up the economic situation and make these companies conform to the policies laid down.

Before I conclude, Sir, I want to say only one thing. Though in the past whatever we have said in Parliament has gone completely away over the head of the Ministers, still, we have some hope and on that

I would like to recite a couplet appealing to the Finance Minister :

"न वादा न शिकवा न यकीं मगर
हमें तो तेरा इन्तजार करना है।"

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while discussing the Finance Bill which is brought to give statutory form to the financial proposals contained in the Budget it is but natural that it has to take into consideration the very basis and the emphasis of the directions given in the Budget and its proposals. The other day the hon. Deputy Prime Minister replied to the discussion on the Budget and one of his ablest colleagues, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, the Minister of Transport intervened. They raised certain basic points which require a closer attention by us.

Dr. V. K. R. V Rao while intervening in the debate said :

> "I venture to intervene in this debate because to my mind the Budget is one that should cause a lot of thinking in the country about the future of our economy and the major objective before us".

That is quite true. This budget, the basis on which it has been drafted, the future of our economy and the objectives before the Government and the country, all these are to be analysed. One of the important points which was very ably and favourably advocated by the Minister of Transport was deficit financing on which even the hon. Deputy Prime Minister spent much of his time. Even in the budget speech, he has stated that he has done some plastic surgery taking some flesh from here and putting it there. Though he has definitely given pain to the economy, I do not know how far and how much he has succeeded in beautifying the Indian economy. The pain is there, the wound is there, but I am doubtful how it is going to improve the Indian economy.

When the Minister of Transport and the Deputy Prime Minister spoke this year about deficit financing as the best solution and the benefit it is going to bring, it looked as though it was the only panacea available to the country. They almost made a virtue of it as though deficit financing has come to be considered as one of the virtues of public finance, and it has caught the imagination of many people in rushing to conclusions as to why we should not do many things by deficit financing instead of going to the people, for taxes and other things. No less a person than the Congress President and the Chief Minister of Mysore, Shri Nijalingappa while speaking in Bangalore on March 9th, has gone all out for deficit financing. A report which has appeared in *Statesman* dated 10th March 1968, says :

> "Shri Nijalingappa said here yesterday that they should resort to deficit financing if necessary to build medium and minor irrigation projects in the country. He said that he was persuading the Union Government to go in for deficit financing and expressed that they would accept his suggestion".

It is not only the bright idea of the Deputy Prime Minister, it is also the idea of the Congress President that the Central Government should indulge in this.

> "The Chief Minister who was opening the five-day Mysore State Farmers' Conference said to provide assured irrigation facilities it would cost between Rs. 1,000 to 1,500 an acre. He did not mind deficit financing for a few years to complete some of the irrigation projects contemplated".

If we take the statistics, we will see that it is not so easy to resort to deficit financing to complete any project, not to speak of all irrigational projects. The net area under cultivation now is 334 million acres. The net area irrigated is 61 million acres or 18 per cent. The balance unirrigated is 273 million acres. If we take to the idea of Shri Nijalingappa and try to indulge in deficit financing of Rs. 1,000 per acre, it would come to the astronomical figure of Rs. 27,300 crores of deficit financing. Even if we spread it over 20 years it will come to more than Rs. 1,400 crores a year. This is a very easy solution to all the problems in the country !

Now deficit financing has been made a virtue and it has caught the imagination of everyone. I want to be very serious while discussing this issue. I am quoting all this to show that they have made deficit financing a virtue and a force. Instead of saying that they have given up planning and socialistic pattern and that they are in the doldrums and that they

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have no other way except this, they have made it a philosophy, a virtue. Because, only last year, when the Deputy Prime Minister was introducing the budget, he was very categorical about deficit financing. He said :

> "We consider it of the utmost importance that our primary concern of the present moment should be to put an end to the psychology of inflation"— not inflation but psychology of inflation—
>
> "Continued and large budgetary deficits over the past few years have contributed to this psychology. I propose, therefore, in the present budget also to limit the outlays of the Central Government strictly within the resources which can be mobilised in a non-inflationary manner."

Then, while replying to the general discussion on the budget on 14th June 1967, the Deputy Prime Minister stated again :

> "As I said, it must be a balanced budget. If it is not a balanced budget and if it leads itself to a deficit then it would harm everybody, and that is not the intention of anybody. I only hope that the balanced budget does not make anybody unbalanced".

Last year he was very much against deficit financing. By bringing a deficit budget this year, I do not know whether by his own definition he has become unbalanced ; it is a matter for him to decide. Last year a balanced budget was considered to be a virtue. This year a deficit budget is considered to be a virtue.

Of all persons, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, a noted economist, a Professor of Economics, who was in the Planning Commission and who is now a Minister, he has given full support to this. He says that this is the only way to get out of the rut. Big governmental expenditure, deficit financing everything he has extolled very high. He has been a professor and he has been in the Planning Commission. I do not know whether as a Professor of Economics he was holding the same view because I have not got the good fortune to be one of this students. But one of his students has written in the newspaper of what they were taught by Dr. Rao. The student writes :

> "It may seem rather strange that in defending the part played by deficit financing to bring about economic recovery Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao has departed from the stand that he had taken on the subject as an academician.
>
> During his lectures at the University on the applicability of Kenesian economics to Indian conditions, I distinctly remember Dr. Rao asserting that a primary increase in investment through deficit financing will not lead to secondary, tertiary increases in real income and output but only to secondary, tertiary increases in money income and a consequent rise in prices".

The student continue :

> "It wae Dr. Rao's firm view that to the extent the Keynesian multiplier does not apply to the under-developed countries, the policy of supporting increased investment by deficit financing will only result in increase in prices rather than in increases in output and employment".

The student further writes :

> "It is, of course, understandable that Dr. Rao, in his capacity as a professional economist in the Cabinet, is called upon to defend his colleagues but his students would have realised with regret that Dr. Rao has departed from the realm of academics to the realm of politics".

This is what the student says. That is on record. As a professor he has not accepted the theory that through inflation, through deficit Budgets, a stimulation to real development can be given.

Then, this is what he has written in the AICC *Economic Review* just before the Jaipur session, on February 10, 1966. This he had written when he was a member of Planning Commission and had not yet become a Cabinet Minister. The caption of this article was : "How far are we planning for a socialistic society" ? The other day when he was defending deficit financing in the Budget, he described himself as "a lifelong democratic socialist and consistently so". He had written in 1966 in the AICC *Economic Review*, Jaipur Session Number :—

"If one were to view the question superficially and statistically, it would appear that considerable progress has taken place. In actual practice, however, economic growth has been much less than contemplated..... There is a great deal of talk and action taken on incentives"—

now also they talk of incentives; but this is the view that Dr. Rao held in 1966—

"There is a great deal of talk and action taken on incentives, but these incentives do not have a foundation on social impulses nor are they designed to appeal to the cooperative and collective in human nature... In fact incentives are now being given to those who have made money by evading the law... The socialist psychology and attitude does not exist in any positive or concrete form nor is any action being taken to inculcate such an attitude while simultaneously what may be called the capitalist psychology and capitalist attitude to development is not only growing in significant measure, but is also not being discouraged to grow by governmental policies and programmes".

This is what he wrote in 1966. Probably, within two years conditions might have changed for him, I do not know.

This Budget was brought on the last day of February this year and, I think, he spoke on March 12 or March 13. But this is what he had written on February 1 this year, 1968, again in the AICC *Economic Review* as Minister of Transport. Here he has captioned the article: "Indian Economy At The Crossroads". Because now he has definitely accepted this theory of deficit financing because conditions might have changed—that is what the Deputy Prime Minister has said and I accept this veiw... (*Interruption*)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I tell the hon. Member that I have not accepted any theory of deficit financing?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Then, I wiil say, he has resorted to deficit financing. I stand corrected. Can I say that he does not accept it but he has resorted to it?

In the AICC *Economic Review* dated the 1st February, 1968, under the caption "Indian economy at the crossroads", Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao as Minister of Transport has definitely said this about deficit financing. Within 30 or 40 days how views change? Have conditions changed? No, not within 40 days. Here he says :—

"Apart from difficulties of external finance, the lack of availability of internal resources or rupee finance is also leading to slackening of investment in both the public and private sectors with the result that there has been no acceleration of investment during the last two years. An even more disquieting factor is the fact that though we expect a bumper harvest this year, an addition of Rs. 15,000 or so crores to rural income, and a growth of nearly 12 per cent over last year's income, we are not able to step up our investment because of the difficulty of tapping a part of this additional income for resource mobilisation.

In fact, resource mobilisation is our biggest headache today, both in rupee terms for domestic expenditure and in terms of foreign exchange for external expenditure. Deficit financing is no answer to a shortfall in rupee resources nor is foreign aid a satisfactory answer for financing developmental imports."

This is what he has said on 1st February, 1968. He has now come and said that deficit financing has to be induled in.

Just now, a friend of mine was saying that the conditions have changed and, therefore, they have to change the measures also. Conditions may change. As a student of mathematics, he should know that only when there are variables, that theorem comes out. The theorem should fit in with so many other variaties. Even if the conditions change, the basic logic, the basic thinking, cannot change. The situation can change.

One of the main argumenis that has been brought forward for indulging in this deficit financing is that they got a bumper crop in the current year, 1967-68, they expect a good crop and, therefore, an amount of deficit financing to the order of Rs. 290 crores or Rs. 300 crores can be absorbed in the system of economy. If that is so, it is

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a good thing. Nobody is going to worry or to criticise this. But what is the past experience Did they go by this norm ? Did they indulge in deficit financing only whenever they had a bumper crop ? I can point out many years when there was a steep fall in production but till they indulged in this deficit financing. I can point out certain years when an equal amount of production was there but the price rose. Their theory is that deficit financing will not allow the prices to rise and that it will be absorbed by the production, by the incentives given and by stimulating the agricultural production.

I have got the statistics of the past 7 years from 1961-62 to 1967-68. In 1961-62, the food production was 82 million tonnes. The deficit financing indulged in was of the order of Rs. 114 crores. Next year, there was a drop in production by 2 million tonnes but the deficit financing was raised to the tune of Rs. 156 crores. Then, next year, it was not so favourable and it was 81 million tonnes, almost stagnant. but still the deficit financing was upto Rs. 167 crores. In 1964-65, the production was 89 million tonnes, that is, the famous bumper crop, and even then also they induled in deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 172 crores. In 1965-66, the food production went down miserably to 72 million tonnes but the deficit financing went upto Rs. 173 crores. Was it visualised then that there was a fall in production and that the economy will not absorb it ? Did they refrain from indulging in deficit financing in low production yaers ? In the year 1966-67 the food production went up to 75 million tonnes, only 3 million tonnes more than previous year, not as good as 89 million tonnes, but the deficit financing went upto Rs. 295 crores. Last year, it was to the tune of Rs. 300 crores and this year it is Rs. 290 crores.

Now, let us look at the wholesale price index. Has that always fallen when there is more production ? They say this year, they are going to get 5 to 6 per cent more of industrial production and that they expect a bumper crop. Some conditions were available in the year 1964-65 and in 1965-65. Did the prices fall then ? If you take the base of 1950 as 100, in 1963-64. it was 139 and in 1964-65, when production was 89 million tonnes, still it went to 151 and in 1965-66, next year, it went to 172. Therefore, the argument that it will be absorbed is not borne out. It might be a good wish and a pious hope. But it has not been substantiated by our past experiences.

I want to say one thing more. I do not think deficit financing is bed by itself. Whether it is going to be a demand generator or a supply generator, that is the point to be looked into. If the deficit financing that has been indulged in is going to help production, then it is good. But if it is going to simply add to the demand pulls, then it will push up the price and generate inflationary tendencies.

In 1968-69, they expect a growth rate of 5 to 6 per cent. In 1965-66, as I said, the industrial output was much better, but was not able to take the same dose. If you go through the major tax expectations, they are almost static this year also.

Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao said, while he was speaking, that this was a way of getting out of the stagnation and recession. He said :

> "This can be done either by increase in public expenditure, increase in outlay on the public sector, increase in public production, or by stimulating an increase in private enterprise."

He has taken increase in public expenditure also as a measure to give a boom to production ! It will only add to the inflationary conditions. If it is a development expenditure, it is well and good, but if it is not a development expenditure, if it is a non-development expenditure, it will add to the inflationary tendency, and non-development expenditure has been given more and more a place in our economy.

If you take the percentage of distribution in the pattern of revenue utilisation between the Centre and the States, if you make an analysis of the three Five-Year Plans, you will find this that the Union Government has been spending more and more of its revenue on non-developmental ones. The States are much better ; they give a better value to the money earned by them ; though it may appear at first glance that it was the State Governments that always indulged in non-development ex-

penditure and the developmental expenditure is done mostly by the Centre. It is a fallacy.

During the first Five-Year Plan, the Union Government spent 23.4 per cent of its revenue for developmental expenditure whereas 76.6 per cent went for non-developmental expenditure. Then in the Second Plan, the Union Government spent 30.6 per cent for developmental expenditure and 69.4 per cent for non-developmental expenditure; and in the third Plan the Union Government has utilised only 19 per cent of the revenue for developmental ones and the balance of about 81 per cent has gone for non-developmental ones, but the States have spent during the first Plan 54 per cent during the Second and Third Plan about 57 per cent of their revenue on developmental expenditure.

In the budget proposals that the Finance Minister has given, let us take the tax expections at the existing tax levels and see what has been added; the customs duty at the existing tax level for 1967-68, was Rs. 523 crores and this will be Rs. 520 crores in 1968-69, i.e., Rs. 3 crores less; in the case of excise duty, it was Rs. 1163 crores and now it will go up to Rs. 1249 crores, a slight improvement; in the case of corporate taxation it was Rs. 320 crores and now it will go to Rs. 325 crores; in the case of income-tax, it was Rs. 300 crores and now it will be Rs. 305 crores. Even for Central planning, for which the entire efforts are being made, last year they provided Rs. 1859 crores and for 1968-69 it will be Rs. 50 crores less, i.e., Rs. 1809 crores.

My point is that.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should conclude now.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I will finish in two minutes.

When these taxes have become stagnant, when they are not collected more, my simple question is this : will not the addition of money supply increase the disposal incomes and consequently generate inflationary demands on goods and services ?

He may ask, what the other sources are there to avoid deficit financing. Yesterday it has been reported in the papers that Shri M. R. Masani, who had been the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, has reported that, as per the P.A.C. report, last year as much as Rs. 77 crores have been found as infructuous expenditure and could have been avoided. I want to know whether any steps have been taken by the Finance Minister to mop up this.

Then, regarding postcard, one peculiar argument has been put forward, namely, that 75 per cent of the people in the country are illiterate and, therefore, they do not use them and, so, any increase will not affect them. By the same argument, namely, that 75 per cent of the people are illitrate, we can save all the money that is being spent on education, on the papers; all the newspaper offices can be closed... *(Interruptions)*. I want to inform the Deputy Prime Minister that we have found that even the villagers, though they are illitrate, still use them.

They ask somebody to write for them and they use the postcards.

Regarding the income-tax and other things, Sir, I will point out one or two aspects and then I will conclude. Regarding the need to increase in the limit from 5,000 to 7,500 Mr. Bhoothalingam in his report, has analysed this point very clearly. The Finance Minister has always been harping that more and more people should contribute for national development and more and more opportunities should be given to wider sections of the public. That is why he is drawing the net wider to cover all sections of the people...

This is what Mr. Bhoothalingam has said in his final report. He said :

> "The drive for enrolling more people in the tax register has produced results which are impressive only superficially. In terms of growth of revenue, even potentially, this rather represents a diffusion of administrative effort. Some hold the view that making large numbers pay direct taxes however small they may be, is in itself desirable in the belief that this represents a sort of participation of the people in the national effort for the mobilisation of resources for development."

He goes on to say :

> "Some Revenue officials have estimated that if work on petty assess-

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ments is cut out, the improvement in the quality and speed with which the remaining work can be done e.g. by expeditious disposal of appeals, better investigation, etc. will lead to increase of tax collections by Rs. 100 croree for some years besides an immediate increase of about Rs. 200 crores merely by finalisation of pending assessments."

Regarding the increase of the limit to Rs. 7,500, and how much we are going to lose, he says like this :

"In 1963-64, the revenue from this range of tax payers below Rs. 7500 was only Rs. 5.82 crores."

Sir, even the Economic Review, the Official organ of the AICC, the party to which our hon. Deputy Prime Minister belongs to, has put it unequivocally as follows :

"There is, of course, no relief for the common man in the budget proposals, except that the fears of his position worsening as a result of any new measures have been proved wrong. The relief for the common man is in the lowering of prices of some basic commodities which he needs for his daily use.

It is proof of the general non-resistance to budget proposals that the raising of the price of the post-card is one issue on which most critics are concentrating. We hope the Finance Minister will sense the mood of the country and announce at least some relief here."

I hope the hon. Deputy Prime Minister will take this suggestion into consideration even if he is reluctant to take the advice and the suggestions made by the members of the opposition.

SHRI B. N. KATHAM (Jalpaiguri) : Sir, I take this opportunity to speak a few words on the Finance Bill. I fully support the measures which the hon. Finance Minister has suggested for improving the present economic situation of the country. His proposals to give some reliefs to all sections of the community is most welcome. In my opinion it is difficult to do more than what he is going to do. Therefore I fully support his Bill.

Then I want to draw the attention of the Government to the situation of North Bengal. Although the chaotic condition created last year at Naksalbari by the anti-social elements has been brought under control, yet the situation on the whole in North Bengal cannot be said to have been normal.

It is far from this. This may be due to economic situation and un-employment. There were labour strikes in some tea gardens which resulted in police firing and serious injuries. Through Government have taken measures to improve law and order situation, other problems have not been solved. There were large numbers of dacoities committted in the past one year throughout North Bengal. About some months back large scale and well-organized dacoities took place in Birpara and Madarihat police stations and good number of persons were injured and many lost their properties. The anti-social elements were led by some political people who are opposed to Government policies. Although the Government were informed about these happenings nothing special was done to prevent such anti-social elements. The people had to face against such criminals without much Government help. Those who suffered by losing their properties and otherwise have not been compensated.

Last year in this House I demanded that Government should come forward with all-out assistance in order to help the rural people for their agricultural development and the like. I mentioned last year that road communications were lacking in North Bengal. I told the House that more and more Community Development Blocks were needed to improve the economic condition of the backward people living in that area. This time also I repeat the same demands because nothing has been done on either of the two suggestions I made then.

There are more than 3 lakhs tribal population in my constituency Jalpaiguri. They are very backward in education and economy. The percentage of literacy is very low. The number of lower Primary Schools also is very small. Therefore children in the interior villages do not get education facilities. Water supply for drinking purpose is scanty. There are hardly any dispensaries and

hospitals within the easy reach of the village people. There are no village roads in most of the tribal areas. Thus the people of my constituenny have been deprived of the elementary needs of life.

Therefore I request the Government of India to provide adequate funds to meet the needs of my constituency in the current Budget. I am sure Government of India will give proper attention to these demands, since it is this Central Government which is now responsible for administration of all these matters and it will remain so as long as a new Government is set up in West Bengal.

In my constituency there are several High Schools but facilities for college education is inadequate. There is only one college at Alipurduar in my conitstuency for higher education. The people had been urging upon Government to set up another Government college at Dhupguri around which place there are several high schools. The children after their Matriculation and Higher Secondary Standard have to stop their studies for want of a college in the locality. They cannot go to distant places for college education because they are economically very backward.

As I mentioned earlier, road communication is very poor in my area. I represented to the Government of West Bengal and also to the Union Ministry of Social Welfare to take some road schemes in the highly concentrated tribal areas of Cooch-Bihar and Jalpaiguri districts. I am sorry to inform that nothing has been done as yet. So I request the Government to take up this scheme as early as possible.

Since there is no responsible Government in West Bengal, the Union Ministry must look into this matter very urgently. In addition to the suggestions I have just now made, I have always been insisting upon the Government to fully cover all the tribal areas in Jalpaiguri with Tribal Development Blocks. This year at least one area should be covered namely Kumargram Thana with Mahakalguri or Khear danga as its headquarters.

Last of all but not the least I wish to request the Ministry of Home Affairs to look into the grievances of the people as soon as such grievances arise.

In Jalpaiguri recently a police firing took place on students, as a result students were injured. A judicial enquiry was demanded by the public to go into the alleged police excesses. In my opinion Government should concede this public demand in the interest of justice.

With these words I support the Finance Bill.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : Before I go on to make a few observations on the tax proposals, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Deputy Prime Minister to the question of 83,000 jobless engineers who will be on the roads by next July. I have a newspaper clipping here of the 22nd April, which says...

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem) : Engineers and diploma-holders.

DR. KARNI SINGH :...that already there are over 40,000 engineers clamouring for jobs. Official figures say that the nation's 138 engineering colleges and 288 polytechnics will add another 17,400 graduates and 24,500 diploma-holders within the next eight weeks. That means that there will be over 83,000 engineers, both graduates and diploma-holders on the road looking for jobs this July. I am sure that the House is very much concerned about the future of our young men coming out of the colleges and schools. We would like to know from the Deputy Prime Minister what steps Government propose to take to absorb them.

Now, I would come direct to the question of wealth tax and the new punitive clauses. I would like to clarify my position at the very beginning, that I have no intention at any stage to justify evasion. In fact, anybody who evades tax is committing a crime and must be justly punished. But I do feel that there are some taxes which fall in the category of natural taxes and some others which are unnatural. I wish to say something about this. The wealth tax when it was introduced was something new to our country and I think it was something that followed out of Prof. Kaldor's suggestions. But the observation which I wish to make today and the request that I wish to make to the Finance Minister today is to abolish wealth tax

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and replace it with once and for all capital levy.

As far as I can understand—and I served on the select Committee eleven years ago—wealth tax was introduced not so much as a source of income to the state but as a socialiastic measure. I feel that as a socialistic measure we have virtually achieved nothing from the wealth tax. The object was to remove the disparity in wealth and to bring about an equitable distribution, a target in which we are succeeding at the slow rate of 3 percent now. But in view of the fact that the entire country is concerned about this menace of poverty, I feel that the wealth tax does not go far enough. At the same time, however, the quantum of the wealth tax and the income tax added together in some cases exceeds the income of a citizen. I feel that because of that this is unnatural and it is wrong. I would appeal to the hon. Deputy Prime Minister that he should think in terms of abolishing wealth tax and he should take whatever income he expects from the wealth tax in the next ten or twelve years by one stroke through the capital levy so that there is less disparity between the rich and the poor. I would also further suggest that this money that he will get from the capital levy should be taken and set aside in a separate fund to be used exclusively for the poor brethren of our fraternity, for their housing, for old age insurance and for all the other facilities so that the poor man will have the satisfaction to know that he gets some benefit from the taxation that is taken from the rich.

I would like to say a word about corruption now. When we talk about taxation, a great deal is said about corruption, evasion and false returns. I would like the Finance Minister to take into account the question of stopping the aid being given by business-houses to political parties. I think the stage has come when we found it necessary and in fact are trying hard to clean our political atmosphere. To make our politics, politicians and our Ministers subservient to the strings and pulls of big business is in my opinion a corrupt practice. I would like to see that with immediate effect that the Finance Bill incorporates a section whereby no business-house will be allowed to give any aid to any political party.

The next submission that I wish to make is this; although it does not have an absolutely direct bearing on this, yet, since we are trying to clean our atmosphere and politics in particular, I should mention this. We know perfectly well that in the election returns Members of Parliament or State Legislatures are called upon to file at the end of their elections, the figures in some cases may be very low, but we know from experience that Members of Parliament or M. L. As in order to save their own skin are obliged perhaps to file returns which may not necessarily be absolutely accurate as this large number of successful election petitions prove. If MPs or M. L. As.--I do not say who; it may be anybody—file fictitious returns to make sure that no petitions against them are filed for spending more than the stipulated amounts I feel that we, who are the lawmakers, are setting an unhappy example by bowing to corruption at the highest level. I feel that the election law should be so amended that MPs or M.L.As do not have to file false returns thereby cleaning the atmosphere at the source of political power and setting the highest standards of morality and honesty in political life for the rest of the country to follow.

Coming back to the question of tax on an individual exceeding his income, I wish to refer to the directive principle under art. 39 (a) of the constitution which lays down :

> "That the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood"

As I can understand it, every Indian citizen has a right to an adequate means of livelihood. Livelihood, according to me means income. If the total incidence of direct taxes, that is, income tax and wealth tax together is more in the case of some citizens than their total income, then, in my opinion, it vitiates the spirit of this article of the Constitution and is confiscatory. I would, therefore, like to request the Finance Minister that he should create a condition in this country whereby, no matter what the level of taxation is, a minimum percentage of such net income should be left with the individual at the end of the combined effect of all taxation. The amount an individual should have is a matter for this House in its wisdom to decide. But I do feel that a man in a

democracy has a right to live on an income from his capital and to compel a citizen to take resort to live on his capital is undemocratic and unfair. I therefore hope that when the capital levy question is consi dered, the need for a wealth tax will not be there, the disparity in wealth betwenn the rich and the poor will be minimised and at least the question of poverty will be reduced to some extent.

Now I wish to say a few words about what Prof. Kaldor has said. At that time in his report, he suggested that the maximum rate of tax on income should not exceed 45 per cent as against the present 92 per cent—that was ten years ago—and that the minimum rate of annual wealth tax should be 1½ per cent. I served on the Select Committee at that time and remember the arguments that Shri Krishnamachari advanced. He cited examples of various countries for the various taxes proposed to be introduced in the country, but conveniently forgot that India was the country—at least the only democratic country—where all these taxes together obtained.

I may also quote from memory and say that Sweden was cited very often during those Select Committee meetings as having a very high standard of socialist taxation. As far as I know—I stand to correction the total incidence of taxation in Sweden also does not exceed 80 per cent of the citizen's total income. Therefore, it still leaves the citizen with a small margin of income to live on.

I feel that this country has a few rich and a lot of poor. The rich fall into three brackets ; those who have amassed a lot of wealth due to business, whom I feel the wealth tax or other tax structures do not touch because we know of a large number of millionaires who own very large businesses and we also know that when the tax man gets to them, technically they have only their shirt on them; the other section of the society who may be called rich are those who have inherited wealth—they could be farmers or anybody else; then of course, the third category is blackmarketeers, the ones with Swiss accounts. I doubt very much if the Finance Minister can get at the last category no matter how hard he might try, but we wish him the best of luck.

However I do feel that there are categories of citizens who fall in the brackets of the reasonably rich, who are honest, who would like to pay their taxes, but because of the unnatural taxes that are imposed on incomes leaving them with a minimum income are sometimes, by compulsion of events and by psychological impact of an unnatural tax led to evade. Nobody supports evasion. But I do feel that if our taxation structure is made natural, perhaps the citizen will not feel the need to evade it or such an idea may not even cross his mind. Briefly, dwelling on the penal clauses which have been introduced in the present Bill, I understand perfectly well the apprehensions in the mind of our Deputy Prime Minister. He is a great man and I have the greatest respect for him. I realise that he is grappling with very large scale corruption and evasion and that he must naturally find ways and means to correct that situation. I feel that he is perhaps using a weapon which is so strong that instead of crushing corruption, it will increase corruption. He must realise that he is dealing with the vast manpower at his disposal--the income tax officers and the persons of the finance department, who are also human beings. All these ITOs are not necessarily as honest and given to fairplay as Raja Rama or Krishna. These men will have the dictatorial powers that were given to Hitler's SS troops or the Red Guards in China and they will probably become an agency for oppression and terror and this agency of oppression will ultimately succumb to corruption. I should humbly submit to the hon. Finance Minister that when he brings in these punitive clauses which are actually confiscatory in nature, he should realise and ponder over these things. I do not know if the House realises exactly how the punitive caluses in the Wealth tax Act have a pratcical application. I read it only a week ago myself and found that some of its effects were stunning indeed. I shall quote to you just one example of what might happen in a case of wealth tax—what might be considered by the wealth tax department as evasion but a genuine and non-deliberate mistake on the part of a citizen, or under valuation in actual fact resulting in a genuine differnce of openion in valuation of a property,

[Dr. Karni Singh]

From next year, that is, 1st April 1968 the minimum penalty for concealment of wealth or under-valuation of assets rises to minimum of entire valuation of the concealed amount and the maximum penalty of twice the amount. There can be a mistake in valuation. Two people can never agree on one valuation. If the assessment is pending for, say, a period of three years, then the amount would work out by a minimum rate of 100 per cent every year of the wealth concealed. This would mean that on a property which is shown at 15 lakhs and which the officer in his arbitrary judgment feels is worth Rs. 20 lakhs, the minimum penalty would be Rs. 5 lakhs in one year. If such property assessment is not done for three years, the minimum penalty would be Rs. 15 lakhs, which is the total value of the property itself and the maximum would be Rs. 30 lakhs which is twice the total value of the property. In any democratic country, can we have such powers put in the hands of a group of income tax officers, whoever they are and who are, we know, susceptible to corruption because of the generally low level of honesty in the country. While the Finance Minister is trying to plug corruption, these officers are given the power to take twice the value of the entire property while upto today the penalty was on the tax evaded. What is going to be the situation in the country, I shudder to think. I appreciate that as long as Shri Morarji Desai is our Finance Minister nothing will go wrong. We have confidence in him. But what happens when his successor comes ? What is going to happen tomorrow ? Will not these powers be utilised as political vendetta ? I have no doubt in my mind that if politics continues to become corrupt as it does to-day in our country, these dictatorial powers like a police state which you are trying to create, will be utilised as a political vendetta. I hope the character assassination of the people in this country will be stopped at this stage. I may also very respectfully submit to the hon. Finance Minister that if any law is passed today there is no question of any successor Government going back upon it. I entirely concede that the problem of tax evasion is there and we have to grapple with it. But are we going to hang a man for stealing a loaf of bread ? Whatever penalty is imposed, it must bear some relationship to the offence and I hope the hon. Minister will kindly take that into consideration.

There are two fictions that have been created. I wish to quote Mr. V. S. K. Duraiswamy Nadar, who was a Commissioner of Income-tax, and who has made a critical analysis of the provisions in the new Finance Bill. He says :

> "The first legal fiction is that a person shall be deemed to have concealed the particulars of any asset or furnished incorrect particulars of it if he has understated the value of the asset in his wealth tax return ...It is common knowledge that no two persons can agree on the valuation of certain assets like immovable property. By no stretch of imagination the genuine difference of opinion regarding the market value of assets, for which there is no market quotation, can be called "Concealing particulars or furnishing incorrect particulars."
>
> "The second legal fiction is that the difference between the value fixed by the Assessing Officer in the Assessment Order and the value shown in the Wealth Tax Return shall be deemed to be the amount of concealment."

Sir, these are very, very serious and grave matters, and I sincerely hope that the hon. Finance Minister will examine this matter carefully.

I will only, in my concluding remarks, say that if such confiscatory and punitive powers are to be vasted in the income-tax officers, then, the first and foremost point is, he must ensure that the income-tax officers are punished if they are showing any favour to the citizens or expect favour from them. I know that income-tax officers come and ask us for our cars ; they ask us for houses for their weddings, and if these are refused and when we go to the Income-tax Officer for assessment, he will double the tax and say, "Go in appeal." Since the hon. Finance Minister and all of us in Parliament know that such income-tax officers do exist then, what is the sort of country or what is the sort of India that we are trying to build ? I would very respectfully submit that while he has given us an assurance that there will be approved

valuers, and departmental valuers will be appointed and so on, while that is welcome I only hope that in the case of over-assessment, the Government will be prepared to buy the property concerned, if the assessee makes such an offer.

The question comes, how does the citizen reach the Finance Minister if a grave injustice is done to him. Sometimes, a large section of the hierarchy of the Finance Ministry, barring the Finance Minister, of course, could be prone to corruption if vested with such vast powers of terrorising the citizens. In a situation like this, how does a citizen manage to reach the Finance Minister for justice ? I would like to suggest to him a very old remedy like the one devised by Jehangir who used to keep a bell for justice ; a bell that can be rung by any citizen who is threatened by the decisions of the bureaucracy with which the Finance Minister unfortunately wishes to inadvertently agree.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not require a bell ; anybody can come and see me.

DR. KARNI SINGH : It is not that much easy.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : He came and saw me along with some others.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I am a Member of Parliament.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That does not make any difference to me.

DR. KARNI SINGH : Let me put it then in another way. We will suggest it for your successor ; what you are doing today will apply to the others also.

Another thing is, there should be an anti-harassment committee, a committee to which any citizen from anywhere can write a letter that a particular income-tax officer is misbehaving or misusing his powers and that committee will be responsible to the hon. Finance Minister. Then at least the citizen will be able to heave a sigh of relief.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the pre-budget and the post-budget techniques along with the budgeting have been so well piloted by the Finance Minister and the coterie of his advisers in the Finance Ministry that it is small wonder that they have been able to successfully reanimate the moribund economy of the country. When I tried to analyse as to what the pre-budget and the post-budget techniques were, I was impelled to draw an inference that it is nothing more than the technique and art in how to win friends and influence people.

As a loyal Congressman, I had supported the budget and stated that it is the best in the circumstances. But I realised soon after speaking on the budget that already there was so much response and canvassing on the floor of the House. We found that the country had almost been hypnotised into accepting that the budget proposals were so dynamic and efficacious, that they were well of way to pull out the economy of the country from the abyss and morass in which it was writhing.

The entire atmosphere in the country was suffused with buoyancy and cheer. Consequently there was improvement in the investment market and industrial production gained a significant momentum.

Exports were improving. More than anything else, prices stabilised. This, I submit, is an extremely happy augury, for it marks the inauguration of the first phase of our real victory against economic recession. I, therefore, must congratulate the Finance Minister and the coterie of his advisers who have performed so well and who have shown matchless expertise and brilliance in the pre-budget and post-budget techniques. However, I warn the Finance Minister that it is necessary for him to keep watching the situation very carefully and ensure that the effervescent sentiments and trends receive enough nourishment, or else, it is likely that our gains on this score might be very short-living.

When I have a look at the tax laws, I am left amazed and wonder-struck that there is an inexplicable and irrational infatuation for sticking on to onerous, cumbersome and labyrinthine laws which are extremely complicated and complex to the point of being incomprehensible either to the tax experts or to the tax-payers. In the preceding six years, we have shattered

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

and battered the income-tax law with over 600 amendments. As a result, the entire law has been exiled from system and order. There is something much wrose than this. So far it was only the tax-payers and tax-experts who thought they were harassed on account of the large-scale incomprehensibility of the income-tax laws. But it is now found that the exchequer is the worst sufferer on account of such incomprehensible laws, which are so confusing and so difficult.

It is a strange vengeance of history that the legitimate grievances of the people in this respect were disregarded and as a result, we find from the audit report of 1967 that exchequer has been badly hit on account of complex laws. On a 10 per cent checking of the assessments, the audit detected an under-assessment, which is a Himalayan figure—of Rs. 740.88 lakhs—considering that it was only a Test check of 10 per cent check. These are purely mathematical errors emanating from the inability of the officers to follow the law. I submit that it is necessary for us to compress our entire income-tax Act into 75 tidy sections, in which case it will be easy for the assessing officers to determine the total income correctly, easily and calculate the tax on the same with precision. Whenever we take up simplification of the income-tax law, it will be necessary for us to ensure that we do not superimpose our confused political ideologies and thinking on such law.

At long last, the annuity deposit scheme has been abolished. It has been rightly condemned as the most unworthy and atrocious experiment in public savings. But for the purpose of repayment of annuity deposit already taken by the Government there are certain sections which are unrepealed. These unrepealed sections will always reveal a sordid story of harassment, torture and humiliation of the tax-payers by a Finance Minister just because the Finance Minister had an insufferable obsession of omniscience and from personal experience I can say his head was strong like the fort of Chittor, impregnable to any reason or persuasion.

I am happy to find that the Finance Minister has today announced certain amendments he proposes in respect of the wealth-tax Act. That shows he is amenable to reason and persuasion.

Mr. Dandeker supported the abolition of separate surcharge on the ground that where wealth-tax also is leviable, whether the source of such tax is from unearned income or earned income there is no justification for having a special surcharge and a differential rate of taxation on earned and unearned incomes. Now the rates will be the same on earned and unearned incomes. The maximum marginal rate of taxation is 82.5 per cent. I support the removal of separate surcharge on a different ground. This further simplifies the table of rates of taxation, which has created difficulties and complications resulting in under-assessment. Likewise, the introduction of public provident fund scheme is another step in the right direction, which will give a boost to savings by giving certain tax relief. So is the five-year deposit scheme which gives 5 per cent tax free interest. I submit that these are extremely wise expedients of tax reliefs. I wish the Finance Minister considers some more such schemes which will have some more such expedients of tax reliefs to give further bait for economy and saving in our life so that we are able to save funds and make them available to the Government. I hope hereafter when funds are mobilised by these expedients they will be shared with trade and industry.

18.00 hrs.

I next come to clause 7 of the Finance Bill which seeks to insert new section 40-A in the Income-tax Act. This relates to certain disallowances to be made in respect of payments to be made to relations. It provides that where an assessing officer finds certain payments made to relations in excess of the legitimate business needs of the assessee the income-tax officer has to make counteracting disallowance. I submit already the law provides that if there is an extra commercial consideration or if the expenditure is not wholly and exclusively for purposes of business it has to be disallowed. If you insert this section, from experience I submit for the Finance Minister's consi-

deration, not one single case is going to be successful in this respect. There are similar provisions about disallowance of remuneration etc., to directors and most appeals fail against the department and the assessees got relief because income-tax officers under such laws when forced to make a subjective approach in the matter and to bring about a subjective judgement are never able to give substantially cogent reasons to make the disallowance. I only hope that this new section will not be inserted because if this is inserted it will only add to the miseries of the administration which is already marked by petrifaction of discretion and paralysis of the will to-do justice.

I come next to the most controversial provisions in this Bill regarding penalty. First, I am taking the provisions which will govern the penalties under the Income-tax Act. About this provision not much has been said in this House possibly because no qualitative change in the law of penalty is being made. As the law stands, where an assessee fails to discharge the burden which is cast on him that any disparity in the returned income and the assessed income is not due to fraud or wilful or gross neglect he is liable to be penalised, unless the variation is that of 20 per cent only. To pay a minimum penalty of 20 per cent of the tax attributable to the returned income and the total income computed by the income-tax officer. The minimum is 20 per cent and the maximum is 150 per cent. By the new provision the minimum penalty is kept at 100 per cent and the maximum at 200 per cent. I submit there is no qualitative change in the law. That exactly is my quarrel over this provision because if one is serious about making those provisions as deterrent against tax evasion, then raising them from 150 to 200 is not going to arrest tax evasion. This will only mean that the income-tax officer need not make any endeavour to prosecute culpable assessees and send them to jail. But by imposing such himalayan penalties they will only be augmenting the direct taxes. In this connection I wish to refer to what the public Accounts Committee had to say after examining the officials of the Board of Direct Taxes in very great detail. They found that the income-tax Department was not prosecuting culpable assessees and no one was sent to jail. Year after year large penalities were being levied. When the Audit tried to find out what was the reason why none was sent to jail when large-scale evasion was rampant the Chairman of the Board of Direct Taxes said : "The burden in a criminal case is on us to prove that the assesssee is guilty" and they do not make enough endeavours to be able to prove that the assessee is guilty. Therefore, the Committee was forced to recommend this—I quote from the the Committee's Seventeenth Report, page 32, para 1.97 :

> "The Committee feel disturbed at the Income-tax Department levying penalties and feeling satisfied with this action without making out a case for successful prosecution" Proper and adequate investigation would undoubtedly enable the department to get the culpable assessees punished in a court of law. The Committee consider that a penalty should not be imposed to augment tax collection in a routine manner by taking advantage of the relaxation made in 1964 but only after full and careful consideration so that it is impossed on really guilty assessees and it acts as a deterrent to the tax-dodger. The Committee would like to be informed of the instructions issued by the Government in the matter."

After this recommendation, I was looking forward to the provision in the Finance Bill which would provide for compulsory imprisonment for every tax-dodger provided the department conforming to the highest principles of criminal jurisprudence proved that the assessee is guilty, which is not at all difficult. By this provision which we are making the effect will be that the officers will feel complacent and they will take advantage of the relaxation made in law in 1964 as the PAC has pointed out. By the 1964 relaxation in penalty matters the burden of proof was taken away from the department and was cast on the assessee. As a result of that, as soon as there is a disparity in the returned income and the assessed income and the disparity exceeds 20 per cent, the department levies penalty unless assessee proves his innocence. Therefor, they will

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

levy larger penalties and not make any effort or endeavour to bring the culpable assessees to book and send them to jail.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There will be prosecution also. There will be both.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : If there is going to be both, then I submit that the penalty for disparity should be very much less, and there are very good reasons for it. If the assessee is guilty and if you want to provide for a real deterrent, why is the department scared initiating prosecution ? If an assessee is guilty, it can be proved in a court of law. Now, as it is, the department will levy a large penalty And if they are not able send him to jail assuage their conscience in the fact that they are at least able to confiscate a large chunk of property from him. This is not very fair law.

Coming next to the Wealth Tax, I submit that the provision as was Contemplated in the Bill was extremely harsh and extremely irrational and I would have really shared the views expressed by Shri Dandeker a little earlier. He is not here at the moment. But I am sorry that he did not carefully listen to what the Finance Minister said a little while ago about these penalty provisions in the Wealth-Tax Act. The Finance Minister in terms stated :

> "Further, there should ordinarily be no occasion for the levy of penalties for under-statement of the value of an asset in cases in which the assessee supports the valuation by the report of an approved valuer."

I suppose appropriate provision would be made in Wealth Tax Act to ensure that where an assessee supports the return figure of his assets with the certificate of and expert valuer within the meaning of the Wealth Tax Act and the Estate Duty Act, the assessee will be exonerated completely from the liability of the penalty. This is a very welcome change which the Finance Minister has mentioned today, and I congratulate him for that. But for this I was going to submit that this Bill had made a provision which would have put to shame the late lamented Draco for its Draconian effect. Even then, I must say that I agree with my hon. friend about the disproportionate extent of the penalty. It is true that the learned Member from the Swatantra Party has created considerable confusion while giving the figures. When Dr. Karni Singhji gave certain figures there was lesser confusion. But, in fact, if the ratio of the penalty and the tax sought to be evaded is correctly worked out, since the highest rate of wealth-tax is 3 per cent and the maximum penalty will be 200 per cent, the penalty will work out to 6666 per cent of the tax sought to be evaded. I would beg of you to consider whether such a disproportionate penalty is warranted and whether in doing so we are not likely to vest far too much authority and power in the hands of the assessing officer, which might create certain difficulties.

The problem of tax evasion is not a simple problem and it is not possible for anyone to give a ready-made solution, as has been attempted by some members to be given to the Finance Minister. Sustained efforts and endeavours are necessary and unless the overall position in the country improves and unless there in eradication of corruption all over it is impossible to expect that we will find that there is decrease in tax evasion.

The entire fiscal policy must be viewed from a more pragmatic and realistic angle if tax evasion is to be eradicated. Only a person blind to realities will say that tax evasion in our country will come to an end without eradicating inefficiency, corruption and injustice from the department.

At the same time, I submit that the department has not been very fair to its officers. Their conditions of service are such that officers do not feel happy remaining in the department. Yesterday I was talking to a very senior commissioner. I asked him, "How are you in Delhi ? Are you on transfer to Delhi?" He said, "No, I am out of the department." I told him, "You are a senior man with an exceptional reputation, a very dedicated and able worker. Why are you out of the demartment?" He said, "I am in Air-India." I asked him. "What are you doing in Air India ? Are you driving planes ?" He said that he had been given some assignment in Air India

because there were no prospects for promotion left for him in the department. This is most lamentable. It is a serious matter for the Finance Minister to consider. If senior officers get so frustrated that they get out of the department because they find no prospects for promotion in the department, if their dedicated work is going to be rewarded like this, it is impossible to expect that there is going to be really improvement in the standard of efficiency and that there will be dedication in work.

I submit in the end that it is high time we realise that we must not ever expect that bad economics is going to make good politics. The fourth general election has conclusively established that bad economics is, in addition, bad politics in the long run.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी को फाइनेन्स बिल यहां पेश करने का ऐसा मौका मिला है जब हमारी योजनायें छुट्टी पर हैं। लेकिन मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि ऐसा फाइनेन्स बिल यह आखिरी होगा, और अगले वर्ष जब वह फाइनेंन्स बिल पेश करेंगे तब चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना शुरू हो चुकी होगी।

18.13 hrs.

[Shri G. S. Dhillon *in the Chair*]

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के सिलसिले में जो बातचीत चल रही है वहां यह सवाल हमारे सामने पेश किया गया है कि अगली योजना में रेट आफ ग्रोथ क्या हो, 4 परसेंट हो, 6 परसेंट 7 परसेंट हो, या 9 परसेंट हो, और सारी हमारी गाड़ी आ कर अटक जाती है रिसौसेज पर, कितने साधन उपलब्ध किये जा सकेंगे और साधनों की वृद्धि किस प्रकार से की जायेगी। जब भी पहले यह सवाल आता था कि देश से गरीबी को मिटाना है, तब हमारे सामने सवाल किया जाता था कि अगर देश की आय नहीं बढ़ेगी, देश की सम्पत्ति और उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा तो गरीबी नहीं मिट सकती, गरीबी को बांटने का कोई फायदा नहीं है। पहले दौलत बढ़नी चाहिये देश की दौलत बढ़ी है। पिछले बीस वर्षों में कम से कम 42 या 43 प्रतिशत देश की दौलत बढ़ी है। लेकिन यह जो दौलत बढ़ी है वह गई कहां ? अगर हम यह मानकर चलें कि उसका एक अच्छा हिस्सा उपभोग में कंजम्शन में काम आना चाहिए था, और सही है कि जरूर आना चाहिए था क्योंकि उसके बगैर देश में उत्पादन भी नहीं बढ़ सकता, उस का एक दूसरा हिस्सा पूंजी निर्माण के काम में आ जाय यह बात भी सही है और तीसरा हिस्सा राज्य को वापस टैक्स के रूप में बटोरना चाहिये, यह भी सही है। अगर इस अनुपात को हम देखें तो हम देखेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो दौलत बढ़ी है उस का बहुत कम हिस्सा उपभोग के काम में आया है, बहुत कम हिस्सा राज्य ने टैक्स के रूप में बटोरा है और बहुत कम हिस्सा पूंजी बड़ी है।

एक अजीब अनोमली है कि हमारे देश की दौलत बढ़ने के बावजूद भी बड़ी हुई दौलत जिन दिशाओं में जानी चाहिए थी उसमें से किसी दिशा में वह नहीं गई है। उस प्रपोर्शन में पूंजी निर्माण भी नहीं हुआ, उस प्रपोर्शन में करीड़ों जनता के उपभोग का स्तर भी नहीं बढ़ा और उस अनुपात में राज्य की आमदनी भी टैक्सों द्वारा नहीं बढ़ी। यह जो समस्या उस पर हम को बुनियादी रूप से गम्भीरता से सोचना पड़ेगा कि इसका हम क्या हल निकालें। हमारी सम्माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा ने एक सुझाव दिया। पिछले कुछ अर्से से हमारे देश के कृषि क्षेत्र में लोगों को आमदनी बढ़ी है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सारे के सारे किसानों की आमदनी बढ़ी है, लेकिन मेरा यह निश्चित मत है कि देश के कृषि क्षेत्र में एक धनिक वर्ग पैदा हुआ है, कृषि क्षेत्र में एक ऐसा वर्ग पैदा हुआ है जिसको धनी किसान या धनी ज़मीदार कहा जा सकता है, और उसके पास

[श्री अमृत नाहाटा]

काफी आमदनी बढ़ी है। एक ऐसा समाज सामने आया है जिस की आमदनी में जो वृद्धि हुई है उसका एक हिस्सा वापस पूंजी निर्माण हो कर या करों के रूप में राज्य के पास आना चाहिये।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा ने जो सुझाव दिया है उस का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपने उप-प्रधान मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि चाहे बैंकों के सोशल कंट्रोल के अन्तर्गत या किसी भी तरीके से आज गांव गांव के अन्दर कोई ऐसा मेकैनिज्म, कोई ऐसा इन्स्टिट्यूशन पैदा किया जाये जिस से कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो आमदनी बढ़ी है यह वापस माप अप की जा सके। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि एग्रीकल्चर इनकम टैक्स अगर लागू न किया जाये तो कम से कम राज्य सरकारों से बात चीत करके विचार विमर्ष कर के एक ऐसा तरीका अवश्य निकाला जा सकता है जिससे जो लैंड रेवेन्यू है उस को प्रोग्रैसिव बनाया जा सके, ताकि जो एक नया धनिक वर्ग कृषि के क्षेत्र में पैदा हो रहा है वह उचित रूप से अपनी आमदनी की वृद्धि का हिस्सा दे सके और राज्य के जो साधन हैं उनमें वृद्धि हो सके।

मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहूंगा कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो नीतियां अब अपनाई जाने लगी हैं उन से भी यह गुंजाइश और यह सम्भावना बनी है कि बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर कृषि में धनिक वर्ग और देश का व्यावसायिक वर्ग प्रवेश कर रहा है, और करेगा तथा कृषि को भी मुनाफे के लिये उपयोग में लाया जायेगा जहां बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर कृषि को उद्योगों में परिणत करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। उस प्रकार के परिवर्तन का मैं बुनियादी तौर पर विरोधी नहीं हूं, मेरी यह निश्चित मान्यता है कि आज तक जो कृषि व्यवस्था हमारे देश में चली है उस को यदि उद्योग के रूप में परिणत किया जाय तो एक अच्छी चीज होगी, क्यों कि उस से कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। लेकिन इससे कृषि के क्षेत्र में सामाजिक न्याय की नई समस्यायें पैदा होंगी। इसकी ओर हमें ध्यान देना होगा।

बुनियादी प्रश्न यह है कि क्या कुछ उद्योग-पति और धनिक किसान वर्ग देश की कृषि की समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं अथवा सामान्य गरीब किसान जिसके पास छोटे-छोटे जमीन के टुकड़े हैं, उसको अगर पूरा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय तो वह कृषि की समस्या को हल कर सकता है ? बहरहाल में इतना अवश्य निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो कारपोरेट सैक्टर प्रवेश कर रहा है, और जो धनिक किसान वर्ग पैदा हो रहा है उस पर टैक्स अवश्य लगाया जाना चाहिए नहीं तो आज यह हो रहा है कि जमीन को बड़े लोग खरीद कर बैठ जाते हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि उस पर कुछ पैदा नहीं किया जाता फिर भी किताबों, वही खातों में, उस से हजारों, लाखों रुपयों की आमदनी बतला दी जाती है क्यों कि उस पर कोई टैक्स नहीं है। काले धन को सफेद धन में परिणत करने का एक नया तरीका अख्तयार कर लिया गया है। इस लिये कृषि पर आय कर लगाया जाय या लैंड रेवेन्यू है उस को प्रोग्रेसिव बना कर समस्या हल की जाय।

इनकम टैक्स के बारे में अक्सर कहा जाता है कि इवेजन इस लिये होता है कि टैक्स की दर बहुत ज्यादा है, 90 परसेंट टैक्स की दर है। यहां तक बढ़ा कर बतलाया जाता है कि अगर कोई आदमी ईमान्दारी से अपनी आमदनी के आंकड़े बताना चाहे तो जितनी आमदनी होती है उस से ज्यादा टैक्स देना पड़ेगा। इस लिये वह टैक्स की चोरी करने पर मजबूर हो जाता है। मैं इस सिद्धान्त से सहमत नहीं हूं। जो लाखों रुपये कमाता है वह टैक्स की चोरी करने के बाद जो लाखों रुपये बचाता है उस से वह अच्छे कपड़े पहनने लगता हो, नहीं तो गरीब नंगा फिरता रहेगा, भूखा पड़ा रहेगा, ऐसी बात नहीं है। अगर आप टैक्स कम भी

कर दें, 92 प्रतिशत से 45 प्रतिशत कर दें, तो भी जो टैक्स की चोरी करने वाला है वह टैक्स की चोरी करेगा। मेरी यह निश्चित मान्यता है कि टैक्स की चोरी करने वाला आदमी पैसों से प्यार करता है, वह कोई अपनी गरीबी को बचाने के लिये या अपने जीवन स्तर को बनाये रखने के लिये टैक्स की चोरी नहीं करता। टैक्स की चोरी तो एक सामाजिक बीमारी हमारे देश में पैदा हुई है। यह सामाजिक मूल्य है। यह सामाजिक मूल्य इस लिये है कि हम ने पैसे की प्रतिष्ठा कायम की है, मेहनत और इन्सान की प्रतिष्ठा हम ने कायम नहीं की है। मैं अपने माननीय सदस्य श्री साल्वे से सहमत हूँ और उन के सुझाव का समर्थन करता हूं कि क्या हम ने पिछले बीस सालों में किसी भी एक टैक्स चोर को कोई सजा दी है? एक गरीब किसान अगर सरकार से कर्जा लेता है और वह उस कर्जे को वापिस नहीं दे सकता है तो पब्लिक डैट रिकवरी में उसका घर नीलाम किया जा सकता है, उसको सजा दी जा सकती है। लेकिन इनकम टैक्स की जो लोग चोरी करते हैं उन चोरी करने वालों में से एक को भी सजा दी गई जेल की, इसको हमने कभी नहीं सुना है। हमने किसी भी ऐसे व्यक्ति को जेल जाते हुए नहीं देखा है। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि आपको कोई तरीका अख्तयार करना पड़ेगा इसके बारे में। क्या सरकार कोई तरीका निकाल नहीं सकती है जिससे इतनी जो इनकम टैक्स की चोरी होती है इसको रोका जा सके?

इस टैक्स को बकाया रकम जो इस वक्त 570 करोड़े रुपये है, इसको वसूल करने के लिए भी आपको विशेष कदम उठाने होंगे। यह राशि वसूल नहीं हो पा रही है...

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : He is wrong. It is only Rs. 380 crores.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये जो एरियर्ज हैं इनको भी वसूल किया जाना चाहिये। साथ ही साथ टैक्सों की चोरी को रोका जाए।

एक सुझाव काफी अर्से से पेश किया जाता रहा है। यह कहा गया है कि सेल्स टैक्स को एक्साइज ड्यूटी में मर्ज कर दिया जाना चाहिये। कुछ राज्य सरकारें जोकि एफलुएंट हैं जैसे बम्बई की राज्य सरकार है या मद्रास की राज्य सरकार है या बंगाल की राज्य सरकार है वे इसका विरोध करती रही हैं। उनका यह विरोध समझ में आ सकता है। उनको डर है, उनको खयाल है कि अगर एक्साइज ड्यूटी में इसको मर्ज कर दिया गया तो उसके बाद उन राज्यों में जो राशि वितरित होगी वह उससे कम होगी जोकि उन के यहां सेल्ज टैक्स से आज प्राप्त होती है। उनको इस में से कम हिस्सा मिलेगा। यह जो उनका डर है यह समझ में आता है। मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से निवेदन करूंगा कि उन्होंने जो फाइनेंस कमिशन बिठाया है, वह इस पर विचार करे और इसकी जांच करे। मन्त्री महोदय भी राज्य सरकारों से बातचीत करें और इसके बारे में कोई तरीका निकालें और देखें कि जिस अनुपात में अभी सेल्ज टैक्स की आमदनी राज्य सरकारों को होती है उसी अनुपात में राज्य सरकारों को उनका शेयर मिले। अगर कोई तरीका निकाला जा सके तो मेरी निश्चित मान्यता है कि एक ओर हजारों लाखों व्यापारियों का जो हैरासमेंट होता है, छोटे छोटे व्यापारियों का जो हैरासमेंट होता है वह भी कम हो सकता है और साथ साथ सेल्ज टैक्स की वसूली के लिए जो बड़ी बड़ी मशीनरियां खड़ी की गई हैं और लाखों रुपया उन पर खर्च किया जाता है, वह बच सकता है। इतना ही नहीं सेल्ज टैक्स की करोड़ों रुपये की चोरी होती है, इवेजन होता है वह भी बच सकता है। इसका कारण यह है कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी में उतना इवेजन नहीं होता जितना सेल्ज टैक्स में होता है। यदि सेल्ज टैक्स को एक्साइज ड्यूटी में मर्ज कर

[श्री अमृत नाहाटा]

दिया जाए तो कम से कम दो तीन सौ करोड़ की अतिरिक्त आमदनी हो सकती है।

हम यह चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश के साधन बढ़ें। ऐसा करने के लिए हमको कुछ निश्चित रूप से कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे और हिम्मत के साथ उठाने पड़ेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं वित्त मन्त्री जी का ध्यान इम्पोर्ट एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। जब हम राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात करते हैं तो हमें कहा जाता है कि ये तो साइडियोलोजिकल कंसिड्रेशन से इस तरह की बात करते हैं। चलो, राष्ट्रीयकरण आप मत करो। लेकिन इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस जो आप देते हैं उनको नीलाम तो आप कर ही सकते हैं। उनको आप नीलाम करना शुरू कर दें। यह तो समाजवादी तरीका नहीं है, यह तो विशुद्ध पूंजीवादी तरीका है। आप तो जानते ही हैं कि आज ओवर इनवायसिंग और अंडर इनवायसिंग बहुत होता है और इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसिस को खुले आम ब्लैक में बड़े बड़े प्रीमियम पर बेचा जाता है। अगर आप इसको नैशनलाइज नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो मत करिये। वैसे मेरी निश्चित मान्यता है कि फारेन ट्रेड का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाना चाहिये, इससे आपको सैकड़ों करोड़ की आमदनी हो सकती है। लेकिन इसको समाजवादी कदम कहते हैं तो मत करो। आप कम से कम इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसिस को नीलाम तो करें। इससे भी आपको सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी हो सकती है, आपकी आमदनी बढ़ सकती है। जो आज आमदनी ब्लैकमार्किटर्ज को होती है, वह नीलामी अगर की जाए तो आपको हो सकती है।

अगर आप आज देश में सही मानों में वितरण करना चाहते हैं, समान वितरण करना चाहते हैं और देश के गरीब लोगों के दिमागों और दिलों में यह बिठाना चाहते हैं कि देश की बढ़ती हुई दौलत का अच्छी तरह से वितरण हो रहा है और अगर आप यह भी चाहते हैं कि लोग ज्यादा मेहनत करके ज्यादा दौलत देश के लिए पैदा करें तो जिस तरह ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आपने भूमि सुधार किये हैं। उसी तरह आपको शहरों में भी सामाजिक न्याय स्थापित करना पड़ेगा। आज लाखों रुपया शादियों पर, तामझाम पर रोशनी पर चकाचौंध पर खर्च कर दिया जाता है। शहरी जमीनों की कीमतें भी बढ़ती जा रही हैं। बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंग्ज बनती जा रही है और शहरी जमींदार पैदा हो गए हैं। उन पर जब तक रोक नहीं लगाई जाएगी, शहरी जायदाद और शहरी आमदनी पर अगर सीमा नहीं बांधी जाएगी, सीलिंग नहीं लगाया जाएगा, तब तक मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि हम देश में सामाजिक न्याय की भावना पैदा कर सकते हैं और उसके साथ साथ साधनों को बढ़ा सकते हैं। हमें चाहिये कि हम गम्भीरता से इस प्रश्न पर विचार करें और अर्बन इनकम और अर्बन प्रापर्टी पर सीलिंग लगाने के प्रश्न पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें। अगर हमने ऐसा किया तो देश में एक विश्वास का, एक समानता का और सामाजिक न्याय का वातावरण पैदा किया जा सकेगा। इसके साथ साथ राष्ट्रीय आय में भी और सरकार की आय में भी वृद्धि की जा सकेगी।

मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि हमारे पब्लिक सैक्टर को भी सरकार की आय बढ़ाने में बड़ा हाथ बंटाना चाहिये। पब्लिक सैक्टर को सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिए जो बुनियादी बात है उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं। मैं श्री कोठारी की बात का समर्थन करता हूं कि ब्यूरोक्रेट्स, आई सी एस और आई ए एस जो जाते हैं वे इनको ठीक प्रकार से नहीं चला सकते हैं। टैक्नोक्रेट्स जाये। लेकिन इससे भी ज्यादा महत्व की बात यह है कि जो लोग सही मानों में, ईमानदारी के साथ पब्लिक सैक्टर में विश्वास करते हैं, इसको मजबूत बनाना चाहते हैं, जो इसको डेमोक्रेटिक बनाना चाहते हैं, जब तक ऐसे लोग नहीं जायेंगे, जब तक ऐसे लोगों को आप इन उद्योगों को चलाने

की जिम्मेदारी नहीं देंगे, तब तक पब्लिक सैक्टर मजबूत नहीं बनेगा। जो पब्लिक सैक्टर को सैबोटाज करना चाहते हैं, जो प्राइवेट सैक्टर से मिले हुए होते हैं, जो पब्लिक सैक्टर में अपने रिश्तेदारों को रखना चाहते हैं, जो पब्लिक सैक्टर को बदनाम करना चाहते हैं, उनको आप भेजेंगे तो पब्लिक सैक्टर कभी मजबूत नहीं होगा। बुनियादी बात यह है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में आप उन लोगों को भेजें जो ईमानदारी से समाजवाद में और पब्लिक सैक्टर में विश्वास करते हों। इसके साथ साथ पब्लिक सैक्टर में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी जो हैं, जो मजदूर हैं उन में भी यह भावना आपको भरनी पड़ेगी कि यह राष्ट्र का क्षेत्र है और इसको उन्हें मजबूत बनाना चाहिये। उन को उस में पार्टिसिपेट नहीं बनायेंगे, उन में सैंस आफ इनवाल्वमेंट और पार्टिसिपेशन पैदा नहीं करेंगे, मैनेजमेंट में उनका हिस्सा नहीं रखेंगे, तब तक हमारा पब्लिक सैक्टर एक आदर्श सैक्टर की मिसाल देश में नहीं रख सकेगा।

18.26 hrs.

ARREST, CONVICTION AND RELEASE OF MEMBERS

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received two identical communication; dated the 29th April, 1968, from the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Parliament Street, New Delhi, which read as follows :

> "I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty, in the exercise of my powers under section 64 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to direct that Sarvashri Kedar Paswan and Gunanand Thakur, Members. Lok Sabha, be arrested under section 188, Indian Penal Code, for defiance of the prohibitory order under section 144, Criminal procedure Code; in force, by taking out a procession near Irwin Statue, in the jurisdiction of police Station, Parliament Street, New Delhi, against Kutch Award.
>
> Sarvashri Kedar Paswan and Gunanand Thakur were accordingly arrested at 12.10 p. m. on this day the 29th April, 1968, and are being produced before the Judicial Magistrate at Parliament Street Court for trial today."

I have also to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following communication, dated the 29th April, 1968, from the Magistrate, 1st Class, New Delhi, which reads as follows :

> "I have the honour to inform you that Sarvashri Gunanand Thakur and Kedar Paswan, Members of the Lok Sabha were tried at the Parliament Street Courts before me on a charge U/s. 188 of the Indian Penal Code for violation of the prohibitory orders U/s 144 Cr. P. C. near Irwin Statue, New Delhi.
>
> On 29th April, 1968 after trial. I found them guilty of an offence U/s. 188 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced them to imprisonment till the rising of the court.
>
> They were convicted U/s 188 I. P. C. and were released after the rising of the court today the 29th April 1968.

18.27 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1968—*contd.*

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM (Narasaraopet): The budget reflects a policy of reorientation in the right direction and may considerably improve the economic prospects of this country. The welcome measures include abolition of equity dividend tax, reduction of surtax, abolition of annuity deposit, removal of differences between earned and unearned incomes etc. Also, the reduction in the bank rate from 6 per cent to 5 percent should help the capital structure. I am very sorry that not even a single Member from the Opposition has appreciated these facts.

There are, however, some proposals which are likely to have an adverse effect. For instance, there is absence of relief in taxation. Such reliefs as have been given are only marginal. Indeed, new and indirect taxes have been levied. The Central budget together with the railway budget and the proposed increase in the postal rates will

[Shri M. Sudarsanam]

impose a burden on the common man and also on the running industry.

Further, the undesirable features like the difference in the basic rate of tax on public and private companies, requirement regarding distribution of a statutory percentage of dividend in certain cases continue.

There are also a few inequitous provisions in the Finance Bill. Take, for instance, the increase in the incidence of tax on capital gains by bringing within its purview short term capital assets, those that are held for less than 24 months. This is really a serious hardship.

Certain measures have been proposed to check evasion. Take, for instance, cl. 19 and cl. 32 of the Finance Bill. There can be no two opinions about the fact that tax dodgers should be dealt with very severely. However, in order that the measures to check evasion may not hit the honest assessee, it is necessary that the provision relating to concealment of income for income-tax, for under-valuation of assets for wealth tax should apply only if the default is deliberate and wilful—I hope the hon. Finance Minister will bear these in mind—and the same is duly established by and independent authority.

I am happy that our Finance Minister a little while ago gave some guidelines which are for determining the value of assets. I think this is really very helpful. A margin of error of, say, 25 per cent is reasonable. The demand in respect of penalty should invariably be stayed till at least the second appeal stage.

May I also refer to another provision regarding the discretion given to the ITO to disallow payment for goods, services or facilities to the relatives of an assessee or a director of a company on grounds of being excessive or unreasonable not in keeping with legitimate business needs ? Can any ITO in fairness be able to discharge the obligation cast on him by this provision ? Valuation of goods and services is a very technical task.

श्री देवराव पाडिल (यवतमाल): सभापति महोदय, साढ़े छः बज गए हैं। रूल्स के मुताबिक ग्रव हाफ़-ऐन-ग्रावर डिस्केशन शुरू होनी चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I thought the hon. Member would conclude in a minute or two so that another hon. Member could start tomorrow.

How long will the hon. Member take ?

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : I will continue tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. Then we will have the half an hour discussion now.

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18 34 hrs.

COTTON PRICES*

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani) : Mr. Chairman, it is very rare that farmers' questions are discussed in this highest forum of the country. This being one of such rare occasions, even though the attendence does not warrant it, I thank you and the hon. Minister who will answer for this discussion.

The primary object of raising this discussion is to bring into focus the carefree manner in which farmers' questions are approached at the secretariat level and even at the political level of the Senior Cabinet Ministers, and how it is that what should normally be the due share of the farmer is denied him.

The question on which this discussion is based raised three points of principle on which the entire cotton policy should rest normally in any country which has something to do with agricultural development. The first was about the prices of raw cotton last year in the November-December period Statewise ; the second was what were those prices now at the current market rates ; In the third instance, the question raised was : do the Government propose to enforce support price for raw cotton ? On all these three vital aspects, the answer given was that the prices of cotton in November-December were so and so, as if

*Half-an-Hour Discussion.

the prices of raw cotton and ginned and pressed cotton were the same thing and as if the prices that are paid for ginned and pressed cotton were in the same proportion in which the farmers get their price. The question related to the price of raw cotton in the markets in various States. All the States have got regulated markets. The prices in important market centres are broadcast by the All India Radio. The Government of India has got market advisers offices attached to it. Had they cared to ask from these sources, the Minister could have come out with proper replies that the price of raw cotton was so much last year and so much this year. It is not so. It may appear to be an innocent slip on the face of it. No ; it was the result of a deliberate design at the secretariat level. The fact is that the price of raw cotton for the last twenty years had been much below the so-called floor price. Every year the cotton cultivator is floored in order that the mills and the traders could get huge profits at the cost of the farmer.

The idea of control over the price of cotton and textiles was born during the Second world war when the Imperial British Government on the basis of the slave economy in India designed that the troops should get their textile uniforms at the cheapest rates. They designed the mechanism of control, in such a way that the mills got cotton at the cheapest rates and they could sell goods to the troops at cheap rates—all at the cost of the cultivator. The mills were cornering huge profits in that way. It is very unfortunate that in spite of twenty years of Independence the same mechanism had continued and the same mills had been fattening at the cost of the cultivators and they funnelled their profits into wrong channels such as horse trading and horse racing. The authority concerned with the laying down of the policies was the Textile Commissioner's office and time and again the demand was made that, that office should either be abolished or transferred from the Commerce Ministry to the Agricultural Ministry. This demand was made not with a view to taking away any office from the Commerce Ministry but was made only with a view that the Agriculture Ministry which should normally look after the production and the marketing of agricultural commodities should also be concerned with this office. Though named as the Textile Commissioner's office, it has nothing to do with the textiles ; they only see to it that the price of raw cotton was reduced to the bottom and they have succeeded in that. Time and again the question of fixation of cotton price had been raised and it was admitted that the price fixed was unremunerative to the farmers. Just to satisfy us that they were also somewhat concerned with the farmers' lot, they used to say that they would give a remunerative price to the farmers. The ceiling price of cotton had been raised two or four times during the last twenty years but the floor price continues to remain at the same level and certainly did not rise in proportion to the ceiling price. Cotton is a commodity where hedging is possible and sort of wagering contracts are noticed ; it is also a commodity where fortunes are either made or unmade by traders at the cost of cultivators.

And in this commodity, everywhere, and in all the years, when the cotton crop was coming into the mandies from the farms, the prices were at rock-bottom. Either because there was restriction on the movement or on holding, or a restriction on the holding by the mills or on the purchase by the mills, the prices were such.

Lastly, the Textile Commissioner's office has always been the quickest mechanism for revising upwards, because of the multipliers on the basis of controlled price of land which was supposed to be controlled. With this background we approached the Commerce Ministry last year for the removal of controls on cotton and he has been very pleased to concede our demand. What has been the result ? When we requested that control on cotton should be removed, we did not envisage even in dreams that what he would do was that he would remove not only price control but also the control on the movement, the control on holding, and the control on credit and all such mechanisms which have been used time and again towards the farmer. But what has been the result ? The price control was removed, namely, the ceiling price was removed, due to the movement control, due to credit control and also stock-holding control, and due to

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh]

the Indian Cotton Mills Federation's resolution not to purchase cotton for more than one month's stock, the cotton prices reached the rock bottom. When this fact had been tried to be brought before the House the administration comes in the way of reformer only from this point of view, and when they were asked for the price of raw cotton they gave the price of ginned cotton. It is common knowledge that the rate prevalent in Bombay, by any stretch of imagination, cannot be the rate of cotton prevalent in the cotton mills. What is the further result? The rates prevalent in Bombay also involve a large profit-margin; the government then did ot have cotton price control.

Thirdly, the rates prevalent in Bombay have nothing to do with the abnormal charges under the pretext of processing, under the pretext of movement, under the pretext of handling or storage and even under the pretext of cost and the Government have absolutely no control, and therefore, this so called price control, the so-called idea of rice control on cotton has not been partial, but in effect was designed to develop and to be used solely for the mills.

With this background, when we requested the Ministry to remove the ceiling price, they promptly removed it, but they took care to see that cotton prices ruled at the bottom; when the cotton prices ruled at the bottom, this issue was raised before the House, and the Finance Minister and the Commerce Minister vied with each other in answering that they are well above the floor price, as if the floor price has something to do with efficiency of prices. When it has been agreed that the prices of cotton, even according to the Government, in spite of their device in favour of the mills, are somewhere around the ceiling prices, which were prevalent two years back—that is the season, a year back—then it appeals to reason that when even prices fall below the ceiling price, the Government should have come but with prompt steps. But what is the result? The Minister promised in this very House that the restriction on stock-holding would be removed, but it takes two months for that order to go from New Delhi to Bombay, the order to the effect that Government have removed the restriction. The Minister said that he would advise the Millowners' Association to resile from their resolution that they would not purchase more than one month's quota—what is the result? The millowners have come out with a statement that "it is not the concern of the Minister to advise whether we should resile from the resolution holding restrictions that more than one month's quota would not be purchased." So, either the Government should have amended control, and that too, with the sole object of supporting cotton at an economic price, or, they should not have the control. And in order to have that control, while fixing the price of raw cotton, they should take into account not the floor price but the support price, an efficient level of support price being the current ceiling price. The only remedy which, it seems to me, would be proper is that the Government will come out with a firm proposal of not only fixing the raw cotton price at the present ceiling price but assuring through the STC or the Food Corporation or through any other governmental agency, that the Government will not be the first to come into the market if the price rules below the so-called support price. The Government's intention should be firmly declared that even if the price rules sufficiently high above the so-called support price, the Government will purchase the cotton in a large way to avoid cornering of stocks by the so-called profiteers who go on cornering the stocks.

With this, I earnestly appeal to the hon. Minister. It is for the first time that the farmers in India have started—they hope against hope and we have remembers of some revision somewhere in favour of the agriculturists. Let him now fix the price at a suitable level so that we can judge whether he is really interested in supporting agriculture.

The Minister has been saying all along that the real solution to the problem lies in increasing the per-acre yield of cotton. He knows more than anybody else that increasing per-acre yield costs money and money at a level much more than what the normal rain-fed cultivation of cotton would cost. Therefore, if it is necessary to increase the per-acre yield, it is all the more necessary to increase the

price of raw cotton and fix it not only at the ceiling, but at least 10 or 15 per cent more than that.

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) : सभापति महोदय, आज कपास उत्पादकों को उस के कपास का उचित मूल्य मिले, इस दृष्टि से इस मन्त्रालय को ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिए तथा काटन के लिये सपोर्ट प्राइस निर्धारित करने के लिए यह चर्चा उठाई गई है। आज अवस्था यह है कि रुई के लिये सपोर्ट प्राइस है, रुई व्यापारी कपड़ा मिलों को रुई बेचता है, इस लिये इस सपोर्ट प्राइस का लाभ केवल व्यापारियों और कपड़ा मिलों को मिलता है, किसान को इस से कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। मैंने इस के बारे में एक स्पेस्फिक क्वेश्चन पूछा था कि 1967-68 के लिये रा-कौटन की सपोर्ट प्राइस क्या है, लेकिन मुझे उसका उत्तर रुई के बारे में दिया गया। इस का नतीजा यह है – हम हर साल चर्चा उठाते हैं, लेकिन रा-कौटन के बारे में कोई पालिसी न होने से, किसान को सपोर्ट प्राइस देने की पालसी न होने से हर साल किसान को लूटा जाता है। इसी साल एल-47 कपास का भाव 250 रु० था, लेकिन जब किसान का माल आया तो भाव 140 रु० हो गया। यह मंत्रालय टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर और मिल मालिक किसानों को लूटते हैं। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि रा-काटन की प्राइस निश्चित करनी चाहिये। मैंने इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध किया था और उन्होंने मुझे आश्वासन भी दिया था किसानों को उचित मूल्य दिलाने के लिये बहुत कुछ किया जाता है, लेकिन मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिस वक्त किसान ने कपास बेचा, किस भाव से बेचा तथा व्यापारियों ने उस माल को किस भाव से बेचा। मैं उन से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस की इन्क्वायरी करायें, क्योंकि किसानों को करोड़ों रुपये से लूटा गया है।

मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि कपास के बारे में (रा-काटन के बारे में) अपनी नीति निर्धारित करें। सपोर्ट प्राइस निर्धारित करें।

तीसरा सुझाव – एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन से रा-काटन का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। फिर भी अगर आप इस मामले को इस कमीशन को रेफर करते हैं तो उन से कहा जाय कि रा-काटन को जब किसान मार्केट में बेचता है, उस को उस का क्या मूल्य मिलना चाहिए – इस बारे में सुझाव दें।

चौथे – काटन कारपोरेशन के बारे में, किसान का रा-काटन परचेज करने के लिये, बफर स्टाक बनाने के लिये, आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

सभापति महोदय : आप जो सुझाव दे रहे हैं, उन को यदि प्रश्न की शक्ल में पूछें, तो उस से प्रोसीजर ठीक हो जायगा। "जैसे क्या आप यह सुझाव सोचने को तैयार हैं ?"

श्री देवराव पाटिल : ये मेरे सवाल ही हैं, मैं इन के उत्तर चाहता हूं।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Cotton is the biggest commercial crop in the country. More than 20 lakh acres are under cotton cultivation. Though the acreage is highest in the world, still we have to import cotton worth Rs. 50 to 60 crores per year, because our per-acre yield is the lowest, being just one-third of that in the developed countries.

At present the Textile Commissioner is concerned with the distribution of cotton. Government should start one institution to look after the development of quality and increase the per-acre yield of cotton. Previously there was the Central Cotton Committee. That Committe had done quite a good job. Similarly, there should be one institution to look after the production side of cotton. At present we are importing cotton from other countries. I want to suggest that your imports should be organised in such a way that the imported cotton arrives in the market much before the Indian cotton comes to the market so that the imported cotton does not affect the price of Indian cotton. I want to make one more suggestion. This year the farmers have suffered. There is adulteration in cotton by mixing long staple cotton with the short staple variety,

[Shri S. R. Damani]

The ginning presses should be asked to put the number on the bales and if any bale is found to be adulterated the ginning press should be penalised. That way we can improve the quality of cotton. In Gujarat they are very strict. Digvijay is selling at Rs. 150 more and L147 is selling at something less. That is because there is no adulteration. Therefore, as I suggested to ginning presses should put their number so that if any bale is found to be adulterated they can be penalised.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : Sir, I wish to put three brief questions. In a recent study of the import of PL. 480 aid to India the Gokhale Institution of Economics has posed the question as to how far the import of cotton under PL. 480 affected the price and production of raw cotton in India. The answer they found is that the data presented show that cotton production more or less stagnated after 1956-57. That is to say, from the year when PL. 480 agreement was entered into cotton production more or less stagnated. Although in this year the production of cotton has gone up by ten per cent the prices in West India mostly have fallen by 25 per cent. When international prices are much higher than the prices prevailing in India, how is it and why it is that the Government is not thinking of giving support to low prices of raw cotton in India ? Since they are fixing some control over the ginned cotton or prepared cotton, is there any difficulty in giving some support to the farmers and having some control so far as production and sale of raw cotton is concerned ?

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (बारामती) : कपास के बारे में यहां सदन में बहुत मर्तबा चर्चा हुई है और कई एम० पीज० ने मिनिस्ट्रीज से भी इस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार जिस प्रकार दूसरे अनाज, गेहूं, ज्वार वगैरह खरीद लेती है उसी प्रकार कपास को भी खरीद कर क्यों नहीं स्टाक कर लेती है। जिस प्रकार से सरकार खाद्यान्न के भाव फिक्स करके उनको खरीद लेती है उसी प्रकार से कपास को भी डायरेक्टली काश्तकारों से खरीद लेना चाहिये। आज ऐसा न होने से व्यापारी इसका फायदा उठाते हैं, काश्तकारों को कोई लाभ नहीं हो पाता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार जो कपास इम्पोर्ट करती है उसके कारण इस देश की कपास के दाम बढ़ नहीं पाते हैं तो क्या सरकार यह समझती है कि देश में इतनी कपास को इम्पोर्ट करना नितान्त आवश्यक है ?

तीसरे जहां तक कपास की पर एकड़ ईल्ड बढ़ाने की बात है, जब तक काश्तकार को कपास की उचित कीमत नहीं मिलेगी तब तक पर एकड़ ईल्ड किस प्रकार बढ़ सकती है ?

चौथी बात यह है कि जिस प्रकार से सरकार ने और चीजों के लिये गोडाउन्स बना रखे हैं उसी प्रकार से कपास के लिये भी गोडाउन्स बना कर कपास का अधिक से अधिक स्टाक क्यों नहीं करती है ?

पांचवी बात यह है कि इस देश में जो कपास के उत्पादक हैं उनकी हालत आज बहुत ही खराब है लेकिन जो लोग उसकी कपास खरीद लेते हैं उनकी हालत ठीक है, यह चित्र हमारी आंखों के सामने दिन रात घूमता रहता है तो कपास के उत्पादकों की हालत को सुधारने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या ठोस कदम उठाना चाहती है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Sir, I have given a chit.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Every day the Chair has to repeat that only those hon. Members whose names have come in the ballot will be allowed to ask questions. I have relaxed it in the case of those hon. Members who have given their names but those names did not come out in the ballot; because two hon. Members, whose names have come out in the ballot are absent, I

have given those hon. Members a chance. But I cannot give a chance to an hon. Member who gives the name on the spot.

SHRI SONAVANE : Sir, on a previous occasion you were kind enough to relax the rule. Since I have given my name.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not going to relax it today. Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : Mr. Chairman, I am entirely one with the views expressed by the hon. Members in favour of the farmers in our country and on a number of occasions, when I have had the opportunity to discuss this matter in the House I have said that Government will make every effort to reorient the policy in such a manner as to see that the maximum benefit will go to the producers. But to be able to do that we must look at the problem realistically. I do not think that an agitational approach, or an approach to make difference of opinion between the Ministries of Government will be of any use, because Government functions as one and Cabinet has joint responsibility. Whether the Ministry is in my charge, or in charge of somebody else, whether it is the Commerce Ministry or the Agriculture Ministry, the policy of the Government will be implemented by all the Ministries. It is this attitude of trying to create difference of opinion between Ministries that tends to create certain difficulties.

Memories are short and people tend to forget things which they do not wish to remember. When the question of de-control of cotton came last year, I had warned in this House that what we are asking for can lead to a certain amount of difficulties, at least in the short period. Over a period of time, I think it will stabilise, but there could be difficulties. I had said this in the House itself and I hope at least some of the hon. Members remember the warning given by me at that time.

10.00 hrs.

Now, suddenly they forget all that and think that because of certain things that we did not do prices have fallen. May I say that if we had removed the movement restrictions or even if we were to remove the movement restrictions as they are today, I think, the bulk of the benefit will not go to the producers ? I shall be happy to sit with hon. Members, who are interested in the producers, and discuss and explain to them how the bulk of the profit will go to the middlemen and not to the producers.

These were the basic reasons for us to introduce this and it is, if I may say so, quite wrong to say in the House that we did not know what we were doing. When I came before the House and announced the lifting of the control on prices of cotton, I had said exactly what we were going to do and it was that policy that was enforced. It will be misleading the House to say that the implications were not realised.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: It was not stated that you would indulge in the same practices of restrictions for the same reason of profiteering at the mill end.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : As I said, memories are short. I had exactly given in this House the restrictions that would be detailed and those restrictions were then supported because they were weighted in favour of the grower. I say again today that it is in favour of the grower and hon. Members, who think that the removal of those restrictions will be in favour of growers are again misleading the House and the country today.

Then, the question was raised about the answer that we had given in the House. May I, with all due respect, take a little time of the House and say that this question was raised by Shri Deorao Patil. It was starred question No. 1230 and the version that was given to us said :

> "Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the price of cotton prevalent in each State ?"

It is this price of cotton that we had to supply to the House. I had explained to the hon. Member that day that we had supplied that. I can understand the difference between cotton and *kapas* and also between raw cotton and *kapas* but when they talk of raw cotton, even in the report of the Agricultural Price Commission, set up by the Ministry of Agriculture about which they have been talking, the term 'raw cot-

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

ton has been used for ginned or lint cotton and not for *kapas*. So, let us not mix the facts when we are discussing a matter. Let us go on its own merits. Why do you create on agitational attitude to discuss something which stands on its own merits as because of this, one generally tends to cloud away the real facts beneath this ?

The whole point is that in cotton, as in any other agricultural commodity, we have not yet been able to establish the institutions which will give to the grower a stable price over a period of time. When there is a shortage of a particular agricultural commodity, the agriculturist rushes to grow that. By the time he has grown it, as others have followed his example, there are surpluses. Because there are surpluses he gets less price for it and because he gets less price for it, he tends to move to other agricultural commodities which have fetched better prices. By the time he has moved, this commodity in the next year has improved, while the commodity to which he has moved has not improved. Therefore the agriculturist is in this difficulty and that is the real point to emphasize and not which ministry deals with it or what answer is given or not given. That is only taking up the time of the House unnecessarily. That is the basic point to which we have to address ourselves.

May I say that Government are considering the question of setting up of commodity corporations which will, with the assistance of the necessary buffer stocks, go into the question of giving stable prices to agricultural commodities. That will be the real answer. The rest of it is only an agitational approach, if I may say so with all due respect to hon. Members, because I know their intentions are not bad but it is because of the difficulty in presentation that we get into this situation. The Government is addressing itself to the basic fundamental question of price stabilisation of agricultural products, specially of jute and cotton which fall under the Ministry of Commerce at the moment.

But may I say again in this House that it is a very difficult problem. It will not be of easy solution immediately and we shall have to go into the question of sufficient resources to build up the buffer stocks, to acquire the necessary machinery to acquire the product and to distribute it.

And all that takes time. The House is aware that Government set up the Agricultural Marketing institution and in the number of years that it has been in existence, it has not been able to master the entire problem of foodgrains procurement and its distribution.

So, these difficulties are there. We are limited by our resources, by our difficulty, in creating this machinery. But this is the fundamental problem. This is a problem not only in this country but, may I say this problem is all over the world with regard to agricultural products and, in many countries where resources are available, they have gone into this institutional arrangement and also price support and in this we are also endeavouring in a modest way. It will be wrong for the Government to come forward here and make announcement of policies for which they will not have the institution to implement them. Therefore, the announcement that we make here with all the goodwill to do something better for the farmers has to be limited to the capacity and to the resources that we have today and it is this that we must build today to be able to meet the requirements of the farmers.

May I say my Ministry of Commerce, in co-operation with other Ministries that are dealing with this matter, are examining the possibility of setting up these two corporations, the corporation for jute and the corporation for cotton, so that the farmers can get the best price for their produce.

A number of questions have been asked. Mr. Supakar raised the question of prices that they have fallen by 25 per cent. Now, he has, unfortunately, not mentioned the period over which these prices have fallen. If you look at the general picture of the commodity index, the picture is somewhat different. When we look at the commodity index from the year 1961-62 onwards till March this year with 1952 base as 100, we see that raw cotton prices index in 1961-62 was 108.6 ; in 1962-63—112.7 ; in 1963-64—118.6 ; in 1964-65—125.9 ; in

1965-66—129.2 ; in 1966-67—139.3 and on March 23, 1968 it was 168.8. So, the prices have moved up. It is a matter of opinion that one can say they have not moved far enough. I would say myself that they have not moved as much as they should have moved and that the agriculturist is not getting the best remuneration for his product at this price. On this I agree.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV : These prices are for cotton, not for raw cotton.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Raw cotton is not *kapas*. *Kapas* is not classified as raw cotton. *Kapas* is classified as *kapas* and raw cotton means lint or ginned cotton.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV : Before ginning.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We have got the statistics ; all statistics have been collected. There is some point in it. May I say that when we talk of this *kapas* price, we have got to take into account that *kapas* includes two different commercial commodities ? One is cotton seed which is sold separately and it fetches now a reasonable price and also the lint that comes out of it. Therefore, so far as cotton is concerned, the price has been taken on this basis because it is in this form that it is a commercial crop so far as textile industry is concerned and that is how, traditionally, its description has grown and the price of the cotton seed is quoted separately.

Now, the Agricultural Prices Commission have themselves recognised the difficulty in going to a support price of *kapas* as such.

श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या रा कौटन की सपोर्ट प्राइस आप फिक्स करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं फिर माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह अंग्रेजी का रा कौटन शब्द कपास के लिए इस्तेमाल न करें क्योंकि रा कौटन कपास नहीं है और रा कौटन का मतलब लिंट या जिंड कौटन है। कपास की बात करनी हो तो कपास ही कहें।

श्री देवराव पाटिल : किसान जो कपास का उत्पादन करता है, उस को कितने पैसे मिलेंगे, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं। मैं किसान के हित की बात करना चाहता हूं, दूसरे की नहीं।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : आप किसान के हित की बात करें तो कपास की बात करें। मैं कहां कहता हूं कि न करें। मैं तो सही टर्म बतला रहा हूं।

श्री देवराव पाटिल : किसान का सम्बन्ध व्यापारी से है और कपड़ा मिल वालों से है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अब मैं इस का क्या जवाब दूं ?

श्री शिवाजी राव शं० देशमुख : ओरिजिनल क्वेश्चन हिन्दी में था और उस में कपास था जब कि यहां जवाब काटन का दिया जाता है। यह कंट्रैडिक्शन है।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : जिनिंग के पहले क्या शब्द है और जिनिंग के बाद क्या शब्द है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : रा काटन जिनिंग के बाद कहलाती है।

SHRI SONAVANE : What is it called before ginning ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DINESH SINGH : *Kapas*.

श्री शिवाजी राव शं० देशमुख : या तो वह कपड़ा हो जाती है या रुई हो जाती है, लेकिन कपास कभी नहीं बनती है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जो सही टर्म है उस के इस्तेमाल में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। उस को आप इस्तेमाल करें तो मेरे ख्याल से बात ज्यादा आसानी से समझाई जा सकती है और गलत फहमी नहीं होगी। मैं तो फिर भी समझाने की कोशिश करता हूं लेकिन सही टर्म से माननीय सदस्यों को कोई गलत फहमी नहीं होगी।

[श्री दिनेश सिंह]

जहां तक किसान के हित की बात है, मैं ने पहले भी अर्ज किया कि इस के लिये हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। कमोडिटी कारपोरेशन बना है जिस के पास बफर स्टाक भी हो और उस के साथ मशीनरी हो कि वह उसे खरीद सके और उसका वितरण कर सके।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : कितने दिन में होगा यह कारपोरेशन ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : यह कहना तो मुश्किल है कि कितने दिन में होगा। अभी तो यह देखना पड़ेगा कि किन किन चीजों की जरूरत होगी। लेकिन इन तमाम चीजों को एक दिन में बदला जाय ऐसा नहीं है। यह माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं। इसी लिये मैं कहता हूँ कि इसके लिये ऐसी बात की जाय जिस से किसान का हित हो सके। इस तरह की बातें करने से किसी सदस्य का हित हो सकता है, लेकिन किसान का हित नहीं होता है। इस को इस ढंग से रक्खें जिस से हम एक तरह की बात कहें। हमारे और माननीय सदस्यों के बीच में कोई फर्क नहीं है। जो वह चाहते हैं वही हम भी चाहते हैं। इस लिये हम कोशिश करें कि एक जबान में बोलें। इसी से मदद होती है। मैं तब से यही कहने की कोशिश कर रहा हूं।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : हम आप के साथ हैं।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : श्री सूपकार ने जो कीमतों की बात कही थी उस का मैं ने जिक्र किया। यह जरूर है कि इधर दो तीन महीनों में काफी कीमतें गिरी हैं। इस के लिये जितने जवाब दिये उन में यह कहा कि जो सपोर्ट प्राइस है उस पर वह नहीं आया है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सपोर्ट प्राइस रेम्यूनरेटिव प्राइस है। ऐग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमिशन ने फैसला किया था कि उस के आधार पर कीमत देंगे। अब रेम्यूनिरेटिव प्राइस क्या है, यह बहुत बड़ी एक्सर्साइज है। इस लिये किसी दिन जब सुविधा होगी, ऐग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमिशन देगा। हम भी रेम्यूनिरेटिव प्राइस देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जब हम रेम्यूनरेटिव प्राइस देने की कोशिश करते हैं तब एक आधार उस का बनता है जिस पर वह निकाला जाता है। लेकिन वह ठीक है या नहीं, या उस हिसाब से है या नहीं, जिससे होना चाहिये, यह मैं आज नहीं कह सकता हूं।

श्री जाधव ने जो बातें कहीं उन का संबंध बफर स्टाक से था और उस के बारे में मैं बतला चुका हूं कि हम लोग कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि उस का बफर स्टाक बने।

श्री शिवाजी राव शं० देशमुख : सपोर्ट प्राइस करने के बाद।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : उतनी कपास खरीद कर सरकार रक्खे यह मेरा कहना है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने जो कुछ कहा उस को मैं अच्छी तरह से समझ गया। इस लिये हम लोग बफर स्टाक को देख रहे हैं। लेकिन उस के लिये मैंने कहा कि बहुत सामान का इन्तजाम करना पड़ेगा। क्योंकि बारिश में वह सड़ जाय तो उस से किसी का फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। इसके लिये पूरा सामान इकट्ठा करना पड़ेगा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य हम को पूरा सहयोग देंगे ताकि हम ऐसी नीति बना सकें और उस को चला सकें जिस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा किसानों को हो सके।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

19.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 30, 1968/ Vaisakha 10, 1890 (Saka).

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